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MARYLAND FARMER:

A
MONTHLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

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THE

MARYLAND FARMER:

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Vol. 3. BALTIMORE, AUGUST 1, 1866. No. 8.

COUNTRY HOUSES---How to Build Them.

The most serious defect of the generality of dwelling houses in the country is, that in building them but little consideration is paid to their adaptation to the wants of our climate. In the old Colonial days, men built better and stronger and more perfect houses, so far as the houses themselves were concerned, than we do at the present time. We do not, of course, speak of the cabins and log houses, although the latter were even preferable to the paste-board structures which are usually run up nowadays, and which, if they look neater, are not half so comfortable. The houses we particularly allude to as models of comfort and, in many respects, of convenience also, were those solid old brick mansions, with their wainscoted rooms, their wide halls and their broad stair cases. These mansions, at all events, approximated more nearly to what our climate requires, than any of the finer and more pretentious structures which modern taste has preferred to decorate and embellish. We owe the chief defect in our rural architecture to the fatal facility of working in wood, and what was once, if it be not now, the cheapness of the material. Long before Downing brought bracketed houses and imitation Italian villas, and Gothic cottages, with French windows and Spanish awnings, into fashion, three-fourths, at least, of our rural population inhabited wooden houses, which had not even the merit of being picturesque. In this respect, Downing was a benefactor. He sought to improve the popular taste in the matter of dwelling houses, by showing with how little additional cost they could be made pleasant features in a landscape, without detracting, in any way, from their merits as habitations. It was a great change, but the radical error of Downing and of his followers has been in tempting our people to build of wood, when the effort should have been made to induce them to abandon wood as far as possible, and to adopt solid and more indestructible materials.—Moreover, the structures of wood as provided for by Downing, and as constantly built by our people, are too frail and too little, in accordance with the necessities of our climate. Use, indeed, has reconciled us

to an outside covering of inch boards, and to internal walls composed of from half an inch to an inch of plaster; but a moment's reflection might satisfy any one, that wherever it is possible to build with brick, or stone, or conglomerate, all such wooden shells as are in common use, should be repudiated. It is a necessity of our climate that some such change should be made, and as soon as we begin to realize the fact that we are not building our country habitations as they ought to be built, there can be no doubt that a revolution in the nature of our building materials and perhaps also, in the mode of construction, will take place. Everybody knows that our summer climate is as intense in point of heat as that of Spain or Italy. Everybody also knows that our winter climate when it reaches its maximum of cold, would do no discredit to Lapland. In the changes of the season, the thermometer ranges from one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit down to zero. Now, experience tells us that wooden walls one inch thick, can neither keep out the summer heat nor the winter cold.

In the summer, therefore, we find our country dwellings at mid-day absolutely hotter than those of the cities; and in winter, all the time, they are so cold as to be almost unbearable in chambers where no fires are kept, and are really uncomfortable where stoves and fire places are filled with what ought to be regarded as a superabundance of fuel.

Now, the remedy for this state of things is very simple. It is merely to follow the example of other nations similarly situated; some as respects heat and some as respects cold; but all agreeing in this particular, that whether you desire to shut out the heat or to shut out the cold, you must build solidly. In almost all parts of the country stone can be had in abundance. Where stone is wanting, there is frequently good brick clay to be found; and where neither are available and wood must unavoidably be used, a different mode of construction will still be quite effective in giving to the dwelling that power of resisting both heat and cold, which no wooden house, as usually constructed, can possibly have.

First, then, and in preference, we say build of stone. Make the walls at least two feet, and lay the

lower courses in cement to prevent dampness. Make the windows small, rather than large, and set them well back in the embrasure, and protect the windows by good thick solid shutters. This is the Italian and Oriental mode of protecting their dwelling houses against the heat and it is equally effectual as against the cold. As an extra precaution against damp in houses built of stone, it would be advisable not to plaster on the inside walls, but to nail inch strips vertically; lath across the strips, and plaster over the laths. There need be no fear then of not having a dry house. It would also be a cool one in summer and warm in winter. Where bricks are used instead of stone, we should still make the walls of the same thickness, or certainly not less than eighteen inches thick; and to economize brick, we should build the walls hollow, or in vertical chambers, as it were, connecting at intervals of a few feet the outer with the inner wall by brick work. The dead air confined within those spaces would be as good a non-conductor, as if the walls were built entirely solid.

Finally, if wood has to be used, it would cost but little more than usual to make the walls double, just as they construct ice houses at the north, the inner wall being run up of rough cullings. Of course, this requires a duplication of the framing, to some extent, but the only inside framing necessary would be some light studding.

Now, between the outer weather boarding and the inner lining, there would be an interval of say eighteen inches. This hollow space, as is done with respect to ice houses built above ground, we would pack either with dry sawdust or dry tan, rammed well down so as to constitute a solid wall of not less than eighteen inches in thickness; and if the work were well done, we should hear but little complaint within such a house, either of the summer heat or of the winter cold.

Carolina Pinks and other Pernicious Weeds.

If your meadows and clover fields be infested with these pests, it is a duty which you owe your neighbour, as well as yourself, to have them pulled up and destroyed. Labor thus bestowed, will be productive of profit to yourself; set a good example to your neighbors, and win their respect and esteem. You are called upon by considerations of moral duty, to devote yourselves seriously to the work of exterminating these nuisances. No one should permit a single plant to go to seed, and unless all enter zealously as collaborators in the good work, it will be unavailing for a few to attempt it, as the plants in a single acre on one farm, if permitted to mature their seed, will furnish enough to fill a dozen surrounding farms. Remember, weeds should be destroyed when young.

THE OSIER, OR BASKET WILLOW.

Some of our correspondents are very desirous of knowing whether the Osier or Basket Willow can be profitably cultivated. It is a very difficult question to answer satisfactorily, but we will endeavour to give them the best information we can upon the subject. At the present time, owing to the few Osier meadows around Baltimore, their product is quite profitable, even when the crop is sold on the field to German purchasers—as it usually is. There can be no doubt, moreover, that the cultivation within reasonable limits might be extended, not only in the vicinity of Baltimore, but especially in the lower counties of the State wherever suitable lands are to be had. The only danger is a glut in the market; as the willow is an article devoted to special uses, that of basket and wicker work, and does not admit of any varied application. Still, there are circumstances operating at this time which leads us to believe that the extension of the Osier culture over a much larger area of ground than is put to this use at present, would pay well. It has been generally estimated that nine-tenths of the willow used in this country is imported, principally from Germany, and so long as it could be purchased abroad at a very low price per ton, and was subjected to but few changes beyond freight and commissions, the imported willow naturally came into competition with and kept down the price of the home grown article. We have not the means of access just now to the statistics which show the aggregate value of the willow imported into this country annually. It is sufficient, however, for our purpose, to say, that if the quantity approximates any where near to nine-tenths of the amount required by the manufacturers of willow wares, there can be no reason why home grown willows should not take its place to the same extent. The opportunity is certainly a favorable one; for the enormous increase of our public debt has rendered it necessary to impose a heavy tariff on all articles imported from abroad, and the willow among them. This tax is, of itself, equivalent to a profit, especially as it has to be paid in gold, and where there is added to it the charges of freight and commissions, the price at which the foreign willow can now be sold gives the home grown a decided advantage. We think, of course, that in the product of an article of this kind it is quite possible to extend the area of cultivation too largely, and to thus bring the price down so low as to yield but a small profit to the grower. But so long as the willow culture is kept within the limit of the annual demand, those who embark in it will find it pay well.

The cultivation of the willow is very simple. It requires a rich, moist soil, which is not too wet, such

as our alluvial bottoms, or the low, damp meadows that lie between hills. A light soil is preferable to one that is too compact, and where the moisture is in excess, the land should be so drained as to carry off the surplus water without leaving the soil too dry.

In preparing the ground for a willow plantation the first consideration is that it shall be cleared of all underbrush and weeds, and deeply ploughed and well barrowed. When this work is done, the land should be lightly worked off in rows three feet apart and the willow cuttings—which should be nine inches long and of the last year's growth—should be planted along the rows at a distance of a foot apart. During the first year, in order to give the young willows a vigorous start, the soil should be loosened with the shovel plough and the cultivator, taking care to leave the surface flat at the last working. Any one who knows how to cultivate corn will understand what amount of cultivation is required in an Osier plantation during the first season after planting. After the first year, a single hoeing, in May or June, to keep down weeds and briars and bushes, will be all that the plantation will require. Some willows may be cut the second year; but it is much better to not to touch them until the third season; after which they may be cut annually, with the certainty of an increased product each year.

When the plantation is at its best, two tons of peeled willows to the acre is an average crop. The time of cutting varies. Some cut and strip as soon as the bark will peel freely in early summer; but this plan, though frequently followed, is objectionable, inasmuch as whilst it leaves the season of peeling very short, it also tends to the injury of the plantation. The plan which is more approved in the northern States, is to cut the willows in the Fall of the year, as soon as the leaves are off, and stack them in bundles on the field until winter sets in. They are then hauled off to a low piece of ground, which is capable of being flooded, and set butt downwards. As soon as the spring has fairly opened, the piece of land, which is banked up all round and only occupies a small space, is flooded to the depth of six or eight inches. This flooding starts the sap in the willows, and they are then peeled at leisure. The process of stripping is, however, a tedious operation, and costs ordinarily from two to four cents a pound of dry willow. Recently, machinery has been used for this purpose, which is said to partly economize the labor of stripping and to do its work well. Of this machine we have no personal knowledge.

In selecting Osiers for planting, care should be taken to choose none but the best varieties. Mr. Chas. Downing, of Newburg, New York, states that the too frequent cause of failure in growing Osier lies in the choice of English varieties, that are unsuited to our climate. He asserts that the most popu-

lar willow, and the one most in demand by growers—*Salix Viminalis*—fails entirely in giving good shoots in this country, whilst the *Long Skin*, the *Bedford* or *Dishley*, and the *Huntington*, vary much and are quite inferior. For heavy work where *unpeeled* rods are used, he recommends FORBES' WILLOW—*Salix Forbyana*. It is very tough and healthy; but when peeled does not whiten well. For general use, he regards the PURPLE WILLOW—*Salix purpurea*—as decidedly the best, although it does not tolerate excess of wetness. Its productive powers are said to be remarkable, and for fine whole work, it is pronounced to have no superior.

The next best willow is the LONG LEAVED TRIANDROUS WILLOW—*Salix triandra*, which whitens beautifully, is very tough and pliable, and grows vigorously with less drainage than any other of good quality. For split basket work, it is a general favorite.

Finally, we say to those who contemplate setting out an Osier plantation, that before doing so it is advisable they should visit the best of those that are already established in this State, so as to glean all the information that is necessary to carry on the plantation economically, and therefore successfully.

Destruction of Weeds.

All rank weeds or coarse vegetables that grow spontaneously to the detriment of other plants, should be timely destroyed before they mature their seeds. Perennials, such as docks, thistles, dandelion, &c., are the most difficult to exterminate, as they generally strike very deep root. The best and surest method of destroying these, is to bring them to the surface with the plow or spade, or to pluck them out, root and branch, by hand, and burn, or give them to swine. Fields, or gardens, that are much overrun with perennial weeds may be rendered clean in a few years, by thickly cultivating them with horse-radish, lucerne, or other tap-rooted plants, which will retard their growth, and finally root them out.

Annual weeds, which can only be propagated by seeds, such as spurry, chickweed, charlock, stramonium, &c., are most readily extirpated by repeatedly hoeing or raking over the surface of the ground, so as to expose their roots to the influence of a hot sun. The main point, in all kinds of weeds, is to prevent them from running to seed.

All nooks and corners about buildings, as well as paths and gravel walks, may be kept perfectly free from weeds by strewing upon the surface of the soil a layer of common salt, or a combination of fifteen parts of sulphur with one part of lime.

BEAR and blame not what you cannot change.

Our Agricultural Calendar.

Farm Work for August.

We have now come to that turning point in the year when arrangements should be made for the fall crops, and all the labor necessary to complete the round of maturing crops of the present season should be expedited. The difficulties that attend farming in Maryland, at this time, are of so grave a character that nothing but constant vigilance and an energetic pushing on of the work to be done, at every available opportunity, will enable our farmers and planters to get the work well done and the crops either harvested or seeded in due season. These difficulties arise from two causes. First, an inadequate supply of field hands, owing to the large number of negroes that have quitted the plantations on which they formerly worked, to seek some sort of easy and desultory labor in the cities and towns.—Another reason is, that those who remain in the country, to a man, almost invariably prefer to do odd jobs, rather than steady work—and even where they have entered into contracts for the season they rarely fulfill them in good faith, and are prone to make sickness, or a funeral somewhere or another, an excuse for a holiday. We do not think, taking the State over, that more than two-thirds time is now made by the negroes engaged in farm work.—The necessity of tolerating this idleness, from the fact that an adequate supply of white labor cannot be had, is the main source of the trouble and anxiety to which our farmers and planters are constantly exposed, and so serious has this become, in some sections of the State, that many are seeking to dispose of their lands in whole or in part to get rid of the vexations attendant on working them. The true, and perhaps the only remedy for this state of things consists in inviting foreign immigration by founding colonies in various parts of the State, around which other bands of immigrants might cluster.

FALL TURNIPS.

As early as possible in the month, and not later than the 10th, Fall Turnips should be seeded. The soil should be light and well enriched with manure. The true turnip soil is a light deep sandy loam—or in other words, wherever corn flourishes best the turnip will also thrive vigorously. In the preparation for a turnip crop the land should be ploughed very deep, and in all cases the weeds should be carefully extirpated and clods broken down. Harrowing and cross harrowing on stiff soils is absolutely essential to bring the land into fine tilth so as to ensure the production of a good crop.

Manures.—As the land upon which turnips are to grown cannot be made too rich care should be taken, on all partially exhausted soils, to supply all the nutriment that the turnip requires to bring it to perfection. Where fertilizers are necessary, either of the following applications will suffice for an acre of land.

No. 1.—Twenty two-horse loads of well rotted barn-yard or stable manure; one-half plowed in 8 inches deep, and one-half turned under four inches deep. Sow the seed broadcast and harrow and roll the ground. In this case if the land has been made very clean by summer fallow, grass seeds may be sown to advantage, harrowing the seed in lightly before rolling.

No. 2.—From 250 to 300 lbs. of phosphatic Guano, 10 bushels of unleached wood ashes, 2 bushels of salt, and 1 bushel of plaster—scatter the above broadcast, plough all in lightly, and when the work is well done seed to turnips and harrow, cross harrow, and roll as before.

No. 3.—Two weeks before it is needed make a compost of 5 two-horse cart loads of well rotted stable manure, 100 lbs. of Peruvian guano, 10 bushels of crushed bone, and 10 two-horse carts of marsh or river muck, or rich woods' earth. After letting it lie in a heap for the time specified, shovel it over, mix it well, and spread broadcast and plough under.

After Culture.—As soon as the plants come up dust them with soot, plaster, lime and salt, or either of these whilst the dew is on of a morning, and continue the dusting until the plants are in rough leaf.

When the plants begin to make bulbs thin them out to the distance at which they are to stand from each other, and if the land has been seeded to grass it should also be hand weeded. If no grass has been seeded use the hoe freely.

Seeding in Drills.—Decidedly the best way to grow heavy crops of turnips is to seed them in drills. The drills should be laid off two feet eight inches apart, and either manured with well rotted stable manure or heavily dusted with one or other of the fertilizers already mentioned. Throw two furrows together and flatten down the tops of the ridges with the back of a rake or by running a light roller over them. When this is done run a drill half an inch deep along the centre of the flattened ridge, sow the seed therein and cover lightly. The after culture in this case consists in keeping the intervals light and clean with the cultivator, and in hoeing about the turnips in the rows. When the plants come up dust them as suggested above until they come into rough leaf.

SEEDING OF RYE.

The best time for seeding down to rye is during

the month of August, and not later than the 20th of the month. The soil should be light and friable, and if naturally heavy should be broken down by repeated ploughings until it is reduced to a fine tilth.

Composts for Rye.—No. 1.—10 loads of woods' earth or marsh muck—5 two-horse cart loads of well rotted stable manure—5 bushels of unleached ashes—compost these from ten days to two weeks before using. Mix, spread broadcast and plough under.

No. 2.—10 two-horse cart loads of woods' earth, 5 two-horse loads of barn yard manure, 150 pounds phosphatic guano, 1 bushel of plaster—mix and plough in the above, and afterwards top-dress with 10 bushels of unleached ashes.

No. 3.—250 lbs. of phosphatic guano, 10 bushels of wood ashes, 1 bushel of plaster, 1 bushel of salt; plough in lightly and harrow.

Preparation of Ground.—Plough deeply and pulverize the soil as completely as possible.

Quantity of Seed to the Acre.—Sow from one bushel to a bushel and a half of seed to the acre, the latter quantity on good soil being preferable.

SETTING A TIMOTHY MEADOW.

In all tenacious strong and moist soils timothy is the most valuable grass that can be cultivated. It does not thrive so well on the uplands as in the valleys, as it runs out in the former too soon. But, wherever it may be proposed to set out a timothy meadow, the first consideration should be that the soil is rich, and the next that it should be perfectly free of weeds and briars. Deep ploughing is also essential, so as to enable the young plants to withstand a protracted drought and to store up moisture for the future. As the seeds of timothy are very small the most complete pulverization of which the land is capable should be effected. If the land is not rich it should have supplied to each acre fifty bushels of unleached wood ashes, and ten bushels of bone dust; or instead of these not less than 300 lbs. of guano that abounds in phosphates.

Quantity of Seed to the Acre.—Sow one and a half pecks of timothy to the acre. Harrow in lightly and roll.

PERMANENT PASTURES.

When a meadow is designed more particularly for permanent pasture, a mixture of grasses is desirable. In either case the soil should be rich, or made so before seeding. If it needs help, the following compost being the proportions required for an acre, will be found of great service. [It is scarcely necessary to add that its uses are equally applicable to a meadow when set down to pure timothy.] Ten bushels of bone-dust, 20 bushels of unleached ashes, 10 two-horse cart loads of well-rotted stable-manure, 1 bushel of plaster and 1

bushel of refuse salt. Form the above into a compost for ten days, then mix, spread broadcast and plough lightly under.

Quantity of Grass Seed for a Permanent Meadow.

—One bushel of orchard grass seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of Kentucky blue grass seed, $\frac{1}{4}$ peck of Timothy seed, $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel of perennial rye grass seed, 1 bushel of tall meadow oat seed and 3 lbs. of sweet scented vernal grass seed. The orchard and Kentucky blue grass seed should be moistened for ten or twelve hours before sowing. They should then be mixed with the other grass seeds, omitting the timothy—after adding twice their bulk of ashes, and should be thus sown. Seed the timothy afterwards by itself. Harrow lightly and roll.

FALL POTATOES.

Keep these free from weeds and grass. The soil should be well stirred between the rows, and the earth kept light about the plants.

GRANARIES.

Before storing away the grain have the granaries well washed with hot ley, and then whitewash them.

POULTRY HOUSES.

Frequently renew the straw or hay in the nests, and whitewash the walls. Put refuse tobacco in the nests whenever it is to be had, to drive off the vermin.

FENCES.

Examine the fences and keep them in good repair.

STUBBLE FIELDS.

Wherever the pasture is short, the growth of herbage in the stubble fields may be assisted by top-dressing each acre with 100 lbs. of phosphatic guano, 5 bushels of wood ashes, 2 bushels of salt and one bushel of plaster. Mix and spread broadcast.

SHEEP.

At this time keep tar at the bottom of the trough, that should be placed under cover in each sheep pasture, and over the tar sprinkle salt, to protect the sheep from the fly that deposits eggs in their nostrils.

LATE CORN.

Keep the cultivators busy in late corn, and do not lay it by until the soil is perfectly free of weeds and thoroughly pulverized.

Materials for Manure.

Seize every available opportunity to procure materials for forming compost heaps.

Briars and Weeds.

Root out, cut up and burn all briars and weeds whether in fence rows or open fields.

ORCHARDS.

Look to your orchards as advised last month.

Fallowing for Wheat.

In fallowing for wheat plough deep. The deeper the better when the subsoil is good.

Draining.

Wet lands may now be drained to advantage.

Garden Work for August.

There is very little to be done in the garden during the month of August; but such work as it is necessary to accomplish may be briefly stated as follows:

Turnips.—Up to the 10th of August, turnips may be seeded for fall and winter use. For the preparation of the ground and the best mode of seeding, see Farm work for this month.

Celery.—See that the celery beds are prepared in the best manner, and when this is done set out the plants.

Setting out Cabbage Plants.—Cabbage plants for fall use should have been set out earlier in the season. If it has not been done, do not fail to put them out as early as the opportunity of a rain will enable the work to be done to advantage.

Cabbage.—Keep those already planted free of weeds, and if the season prove dry water abundantly.

Asparagus Beds.—Clean off asparagus beds, and top-dress with a mixture composed of equal parts of salt and wood ashes.

Spinach.—During the first or second week of August prepare a bed for Spinach. Sow in drills, for use in September and October. Towards the close of the month get ready, on the lightest and richest soil of the garden, another bed to be seeded to spinach to come in during the early days of spring. Sow spinach seed of the prickly variety for this purpose.

Radishes.—Continue to sow radish seed of the turnip rooted sorts once a week during the month.

Small Salading.—Sow at intervals of ten days, small salading for succession.

Peas.—A few rows of peas may be put in, choosing a cool, shady portion of the garden for this purpose.

Beans.—Continue to plant beans. Beans for pickles should be seeded towards the middle of the month. Hoe and water the climbing beans.

Lettuce.—Set out lettuce plants for heading, and seed a fresh bed for late use.

Endive.—Tie up to blanch such endive plants as are large enough.

Melons and Canteleupes.—Keep these clean and water freely in dry weather.

Budding.—Cherries and plums may be budded this month whenever the bark parts freely from the stock.

Watering.—Water liberally and frequently; the best time being of an evening after sunset.

The man who does most has the least time to talk about what he does.

TOP-DRESSING.

By various methods, through different seasons, I have learned that masses of rich nitrogenous manures are annually lost, or nearly lost, by being buried below plant roots, instead of being applied to the surface in either liquid or solid form. Whoever seeks to copy nature will learn, by observing her operations closely, that she never enriches her products with crude masses of concentrated substances, but gives her stimulants in minute proportions, chiefly from the surface of the earth. It has been urged against top dressing, that the decaying manure gives a large portion of its ammonia to the atmosphere. It is undoubtedly a fact, that some ammonia does thus pass off, yet accurate experiments have established another fact, viz: that the absorption by the manure of moisture and its ammonia more than compensates for the amount thrown off.

Where manure lies exposed on the surface, decomposition takes place slowly, and the solubles, potash, lime, soda and the phosphates are not volatile, but remain to be appropriated by the plants as required.

The slave of Bacchus, who used his stimulants, claims "that he is warmed in winter and cooled in summer." This is exactly what mulching and top-dressing do to the soil. Darkness, moisture and air, are the requisites for vegetable and mineral decomposition. These requirements are met by surface manuring, and the chemical constituents, when set free, at once become food for vegetable life. As the manure disappears from the surface, it is washed into the soil in the precise condition required by the growing plants, which in turn become active agents in carrying forward chemical changes through the entire surface on which they act.

Waste no manure by burying it all in the soil. Top-dress in July and August, and make the fierce rays of the summer sun a chemical laboratory to enrich your fields. Top-dress in September and October, and make the autumn rains distil upon your lands showers of ammonia. Top-dress in the spring, and make the harbinger of plenty to distribute over your fields the wealth accumulated by the frosts and snows of winter.—*Cor. Rural Amer.*

THE HESSIAN FLY.—Wheat growers suffer greatly by the ravages of this insect. It can be easily destroyed in the following manner:—About the middle of August sow a strip of wheat adjoining where you intend to put your crop—say one or two acres. About the middle of September sow your field. When that has come up and shows cleverly, plow under deeply the first sown. The fly is headed, and your crop is safe.—*Colman's Rural World.*

COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

HOW TO OBTAIN AN INCOME FROM LAND WITH LITTLE LABOR.

NO. 1.

The sudden extinction of slavery in the Southern States is likely to withdraw from southern agriculture more than six hundred thousand field hands; and it is a matter of great importance to learn how we can obtain a fair income from our farms with the least capital, and smallest industrial force. When slavery was abolished in the State of New York, the undersigned was but a boy and the son of a farmer there, yet old enough to remember that negroes who had been agricultural laborers when slaves, very generally left this employment for easier work, as house servants in cities and villages, and became barbers, shoe-blacks, ostlers and other light operatives. Not one in a hundred continued to till the soil who had been raised on farms, when given the privilege to go or stay, as they pleased. As freedmen in the South gain knowledge, they will, like their race in the Northern States, be less and less inclined to work for wages, or a share of the crop as tenant in any form. Colored children have been taught to read and write in the State of New York for fifty years, and to-day, not one colored man in a thousand is a farmer; so that negro schools in the South cannot reasonably be expected to impart a taste for hard work in a field, under the rays of a burning sun, if it can be avoided. Hence, a general scarcity of good field hands is one of the evils that southern agriculture must encounter during the next quarter of a century. Persons contented with a low standard of comfort in a warm climate, whether white or black, can live after a fashion with one or two day's work in a week; and where nature exempts people from the necessity of greater industry, who can change their nature so far as to force them to work for the benefit of society or other people? The force of long habit as slaves will keep many colored persons in the field some years; but the tendency will be to live easier, like an idle white man or woman, and work less.

In view of the above facts, which cannot be successfully controverted, I proceed to inquire in what way can Southern farms be made to yield a fair income, with the least capital and smallest number of laborers?

This can be done by ceasing to depend on cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, or any other annual plant, which demands much labor for an income. Perennial plants that grow on from year to year indefinitely, and yield valuable products, are far better adapted to the present condition of southern planters and farmers. Perennial grasses are of this character, and may be converted into wool, mutton, beef, horse-flesh, dairy-cows and farm stock of every kind, at a small cost in labor. Some capital is required to buy breeding animals to start with; yet these increase under judicious management much faster than is generally supposed. One hundred heifer calves six months old, which may be bought for six or seven hundred dollars, will, in two years, become the mothers of the same number of calves, with small exceptions, the result of accident or barrenness. Sheep increase still faster; but horses

not quite so rapidly. Southern planters may profitably consider the fact, that their farm stock, properly treated, will multiply at least five times faster than slaves ever did; and yet, many a fortune has grown up of itself by the natural increase of servants as slaves. There is at this time, a deficiency of neat cattle, as compared with the human species, in the United States, of at least four million; and stock raising presents a most inviting field for the exercise of agricultural talent and enterprise. To illustrate the rapidity with which capital in neat cattle will increase as compared with capital in slaves, attention is called to the facts that a heifer calf born to-day, may in twenty years be the mother of four generations, and five years intervene between the starting of each new generation; or possibly of six generations, with thirty or more progeny. A female slave must have had uncommon luck to be the mother of five children when twenty years old; so that the natural advantage is more than five to one in favor of quadrupeds as compared with bipeds.—Practically, the difficulty is not in deficient increase of live stock from the weakness of procreative power, but from lack of judgment in providing plenty of food for domestic animals, summer and winter.

Planters generally have, from long experience and extensive observation, a pretty thorough knowledge of raising cotton, corn, tobacco and other annual staples; but the art of having excellent winter and summer pastures of blue grass, orchard grass, oat-grass, fescues, rye-grass, barley grass, red-top clover and many other plants, is a branch of husbandry which has been studied by a few only. In this department, skill has to be acquired by practice and close study, as in all other branches of rural economy. Grass-culture and stock-raising pay something in the improvement of a farm, while constant tillage generally impoverishes old fields, and often without increasing the capital of the owner.

The misapplication of labor has sadly injured many landed estates. The best perennial grasses will recuperate these, and make them yield a high annual interest in money. Now, thousands of plantations produce little beside sedges, briars, old field pines and rabbits—not enough to pay taxes. The perennial grass peculiar to the South called Bermuda, makes very good summer grazing, and will last a long time where the winters are not too cold. Grass, on an average, loses about one-fourth of its nutritive value by being made into hay. This heavy loss southern stock growers may generally save.

D. LEE.

Soot.—John Hague, late of England, in *Prairie Farmer*, says:—Turnips can be saved from the "fly" by sowing soot over them when they are an inch or two high, picking a moist day, if possible, for the operation. Soot sown freely amongst carrots or parsley when growing helps to keep what is called canker out of them. This canker is the work of insects. There are few crops that are not benefited by using soot. This ought to make every one who has a garden or farm lot to carefully save every ounce of soot he can, and to get all he can; the quantity of it yearly thrown away in large cities, if preserved in dry barrels or boxes, and bought up by farmers and gardeners, or given them would enrich, not only the crop growers but the crop eaters as well, for the more plants saved from insects, the more for human beings, consequently they would be cheaper and better; so much for soot.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

The Guano and Fertilizer Trade. Its Character and Importance. How it should be Conducted.

Considering its extent and importance, we presume there is no trade less understood by those interested as purchasers, than the trade in fertilizers. Farmers generally do not give attention to the composition of the fertilizers they buy, or consider what constitutes their value. That they should do so, is manifest upon the least reflection.

All articles of merchandise may be divided into two general classes. The first class embraces all those articles of trade, the value of which can be determined by observation and handling. As all men are possessed alike of the faculty of sight and the other senses, the ability of all to judge of the value of merchandise of this class is varied only by experience or practice. All men, for example, having experience, can judge of the quality of *grain, provisions, groceries, dry goods, &c.*, and are hence competent to protect themselves in their purchase of merchandise of this kind.

The second class of merchandise referred to, embraces all articles of trade and commerce in which the value is *hidden*, and consequently, in the nature of things, cannot be judged of or determined by the evidence of the senses. Their value cannot be seen, tasted or felt, hence no man can judge of their quality as in the case of merchandise of the first class named.

Fertilizers, metallic ores, such as *copper, lead, &c.*, belong to this second class of articles of trade and commerce, and their value can be determined only by men whose especial education enables them to discover the *proportion of value by inspection*. It is a well known fact that one copper ore is worth more money per ton than another, because it contains a larger per cent. of copper. It is the quantity of copper contained in the ore which constitutes the actual value. Now that cannot be determined by observation or handling, hence the dealers in copper ore, and other merchandise of this class, must furnish the buyers with the evidence of what amount of metal there is contained in the article for which he is required to pay a given price, and that can only be done by *inspection*, and it is true that in the sale of all merchandise of this class, *except fertilizers*, the buyer is furnished with authentic reports of inspection, and the consequence is the buyers of copper ore always get what they pay for. But the dealers in fertilizers do not furnish inspection reports of what they sell, and the consequence is, persons have no assurance of the value of what they buy, and not unfrequently lose both money and crops, as many can testify.

Now, the elements or substances which constitute the value of all fertilizers, are precisely the same, and what they are is well known, and how much of them is contained in any fertilizer can be easily ascertained with *absolute certainty*, so that there is no reason under the sun why farmers should not be furnished with the knowledge of what they receive in value, when they buy a fertilizer, the same as the buyer of copper or other ores.

Everybody knows, that *animal matter, ammonia, soluble phosphate and bone phosphate of lime*, are the only substances in Peruvian and other guano, and fertilizers of whatever name, which gives them their value, and one is better than another just exactly in proportion as they contain more or less of these

things in proper proportion and condition. This is a matter of common sense; there is nothing mysterious or complicated about it; and all it wants is a little attention and reflection on the part of farmers, to place them in a position in which they cannot be deceived. We have been and are surprised that intelligent farmers will come to our cities and invest large sums of money in fertilizers, without the least knowledge of what they get as to value, except perhaps, that they had bought something of the *same name* before, which turned out well. Whether it is worth the price asked, they cannot tell. Whether they could buy more of the substances for the same or less money in an article of some other name, they do not know. Is not this groping in the dark, when light is highly important and easily had? Surely it is time for farmers to give attention to this matter.

In England, fertilizers are sold as copper ore is sold under inspection.

Farmers can establish the same rule and custom in this market, if they will refuse to buy from dealers who do not furnish *reliable inspection reports of what they sell*. These reports must be authentic; the dealer must be able to exhibit to his customers, the *original written report* of the chemist, certifying that the samples were taken by himself from the bags or bbls. which are delivered to customers.—This is the only way in which this business can be done for the protection, both of consumers and the legitimate trade. Surely the extent and importance of the trade demand that the same protection should be extended to farmers that is given to the buyers of ores and other merchandise of the same general class.

JOHN. S. REESE.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

FARMER'S GARDENS.—No. 4.

GENERAL CULTURE OF VEGETABLES.—In this article I propose to lay down some general principles governing the culture of vegetables, etc., of a well kept garden; also naming some of the common vegetables and fruits that may properly find a place in every farmer's garden and yard. The culture adapted to particular kinds will be treated in future numbers, should this series of articles be continued.

In a climate like ours, an almost unlimited variety of delicious and wholesome vegetables may adorn the farmers table from June to November, at a very little cost, comparatively, of labor or money; with such a seasonable supply he can, with very little meat, furnish his family with not only economical, but healthful food. With asparagus, rhubarb, early and late peas, beans, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, onions, beets, broccoli, carrots, cauliflowers, celery, green corn, cucumbers, egg plants, lettuce, melons, squash, parsnips, peppers, spinach, radishes, tomatoes, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries, grapes, peaches, pears, etc., a diet may be provided to appease the appetite of any epicure. All these come into perfection at different times during the season, and may be had fresh from the soil, instead of having lost their freshness from being long out of the ground. Used fresh they supply many juices and acids demanded for health during the warm season. Who then can live cheaper, or better, than the American farmer with such a supply to draw from, especially when we add the products of the dairy—butter, milk, eggs, &c.? If he does not have a well supplied table, he has no

one to blame except himself; for in no part of the world can a greater variety of wholesome vegetables be produced, with less trouble and cost, than in our climate. It is hardly expected that every farmer will raise all the varieties of vegetables, etc., but select only such as his family value the most.—Some few kinds will find an appropriate place in every garden. The location being selected, the soil properly prepared, the seeds should be sown, or plants set in rows at a proper distance from each other. Plenty of space should be allowed—not, as too often is the case, have the plants crowded.—Every plant should have space to spread its roots and branches, and have a free circulation of air around. Much labor may be saved in using the horse-hoe or cultivator where practicable. Cucumbers and melons should be planted six feet apart, better eight. Squash, eight to ten feet apart in the hills, having the rows six feet apart. Beets, parsnips, and the like, should have the rows one foot apart, and not stand in the row nearer than six to eight inches. Pole beans, three feet distant in rows and hills, etc.

The garden should be so arranged that it may be plowed, as it would be impracticable to spade a large one. In laying out and planting a garden, order should be observed to have it look tasty, as well as to have a proper arrangement of beds for smaller vegetables, and plats for larger; as squash, cucumbers, melons, pole beans, corn, potatoes, etc. If arranged in squares, and these bordered with bush beans, beets, carrots, parsnips and the like, better effect, as well as a more economical arrangement is produced. The middle of the squares may be planted with melons, vines, corn, potatoes, etc., before named. In a rich, warm, garden soil, weeds are apt to grow very fast, and overrun the vegetables, unless they are kept in subjection. They are more easily kept in subjection by taking them when they first make their appearance, and frequent hoeings and leaving them exposed to a hot sun. Clean, thorough culture, by frequent stirring of the soil, keeps it looser and more permeable to air, moisture and heat, which causes the plants to have a healthy vigorous growth. The hoe should be kept in use as long as the weeds grow, or it is possible to use it without injury to the growing plants. The growing plants should also be cleaned of diseased leaves and branches; injurious insects, worms, etc., are to be looked after and destroyed. Asparagus, rhubarb and some such plants require a rich, deeply-worked soil; a coating of horse-manure and litter should be given them in fall, to be worked into the soil in spring. Ashes, on most garden vegetables, are beneficial in several ways, destroying or driving away insects, worms, etc. GIARDINIERE.

A DISINFECTANT.—One pound of green copperas dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a sink drain, will effectually destroy the foulest smells. For water-closets on board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other public places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse with as simple green copperas. Dissolved under the bed in anything that will hold water, it will render a hospital or other places for the sick free from unpleasant smell. For butchers' stalls, fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks, and wherever there are offensive putrid gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will pass away.

When we are happy, we are doing good.

Bushes—Pasture Lands—Different Kinds of Grasses.

There is nothing, perhaps, which enhances the real value of a farm more than a good pasture. Every farmer should be a stock-raiser so far at least as his circumstances will admit, as without being so, to some extent, he will find it difficult to keep up the fertility of his fields, or realize remunerating crops through a succession of years, at the least possible expense of time and cash. By annually consuming the hay and grain of the homestead on the premises, a very considerable quantity of manure will be accumulated; whereas the selling of the products, and their consequent consumption remote from the premises—unless their place be supplied by extraneous matter—will tend directly to impoverish the fields, and render our labors unprofitable and discouraging.

In managing pasture grounds, it is impossible to be too sedulous in keeping down bushes, shrubs and other species of spurious vegetation, by which lands devoted to pasturage are so frequently infested and overrun. They find a ready footing and ample aliment in pasture lands, and should be exterminated at once. By permitting them to remain, not only are the vegetable resources of the soil materially abridged, but toleration affords time for a wider dissemination of the pests, and renders the labor of eradication far more difficult when it is commenced. Lands intended to supply pasturage for sheep, should be perfectly devoid of bushes and shrubs of every kind. Many bushes, which are of stunted height, get armed with strong and scraggly limbs, tear out the wool, and thus occasion great loss, besides injuring the food.

In stocking down pasture lands, we should endeavor to secure a *variety of grasses*. By this means, we shall have a much greater amount of fodder than we can possibly obtain from one sort only. Where sheep and cows, oxen and horses, are allowed to run together, this method of stocking down will be found especially beneficial. I have, indeed, often been surprised by the culpable neglect manifested by some stock-producers in the management of their pasturage. It is a branch of our art which calls loudly for reform, and to which a far greater amount of attention should be accorded.—W. C. P. in *Ger. Telegraph*.

TO DESTROY WEEDS IN GRAVEL-WALKS.—Of all the excellent recipes for keeping pavements and garden-walks free from grass and weeds, none is so effectual as to hire the cook to pour upon them every morning the water in which the eggs for breakfast have been boiled; but the virtue is entirely lost if it be not done the instant the skillet is taken from the fire—that is, the water must be *boiling-hot*.

PARK'S PATENT FRUIT BASKET.

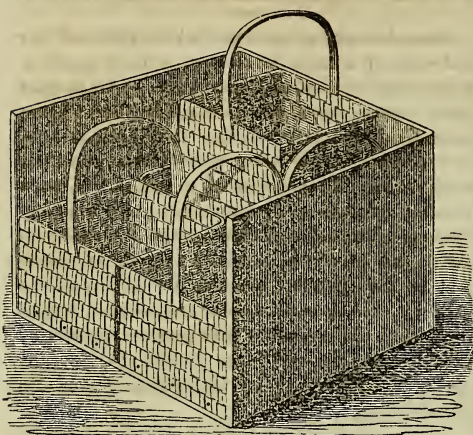
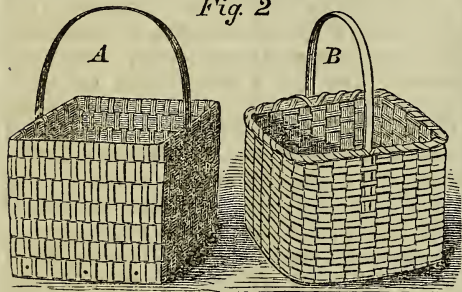


Fig. 2



We are indebted to the *American Artisan*, of New York, for the accompanying description and engraving of a new Fruit Basket.

This basket is for strawberries, raspberries, and fruits sold in small quantities in baskets. The peculiarity of it is that many such baskets can be packed in a large box or crate, and easily taken out, without disturbing others that touch them. This facility of packing and unpacking is attained by weaving up-and-down, instead of round-and-round, in the old way of weaving baskets. The straight strips (called warp-strips) in old-fashioned baskets stand upright, and the bent strips (called weft-strips) are woven round-and-round; and in consequence of the interlocking of the weft-strips of one basket with those of another, it is difficult to slide one basket up and down against another, but easy to slide them horizontally against each other. In the improved basket the warp-strips go round and the weft-strips go up-and-down; and, therefore, it is easy to slide the baskets up and down against each other. In the new mode of weaving there is the further advantage that the binding-rim at the top is not needed; and the omission of it avoids another obstacle to the free movement of the baskets vertically against each other. In Figure 2, A represents the new basket, and B the old one; it will be seen by the comparison that the new baskets will slide easily, and be lifted out of a packing-box without lifting up and overturning others. The bottoms of the new baskets are made of thin pieces of board or shingle, cut to uniform size, which insures that any number of baskets will just fill the packing-boxes made for them, and that each basket will hold the proper quantity of fruit.

Fig. 1 shows the lower part of a packing-box with baskets packed in it. Two rows are packed on the bottom, then one row is packed between the handles of the lower rows, then two rows are packed over the single or second row, and so on for any number of rows or tiers.

As the berries are, or should be, picked into the baskets in which they are sold, in order to avoid bruising them by filling small baskets from large ones, it is important that the baskets should be shaped so that they will stand well on uneven ground. The square baskets here shown have in

this respect a great advantage over the narrow-bottomed baskets generally used. The new ones are specially designed for packing, and for all the other uses to which they are put; while the old ones seem to owe their shape to the method of construction, without regard to their fitness for the use to which they are put.

Patented June 12, 1866, through the "American Artisan Patent Agency," by J. K. Park, Marlborough, Ulster county, N. Y. For further information address him, or W. H. Carpenter, corner of Vesey and Washington streets, New York.

RESOURCES OF FARM MANURE.

This subject, says the *Boston Cultivator*, is always in order among farmers whose soil has been long under cultivation, and its fertility partially exhausted. * * * Does the reader make the most of his resources? Is there nothing left that can be converted into fertilizing material? When every resource is exhausted, then it is time to resort to commercial fertilizers. How is it with the hog-pen? Is that well supplied with good material to absorb the liquid as well as ammonia? A free supply will tend to keep the hogs clean and furnish a quantity of rich manure. Then there is the privy, which is too frequently allowed to waste its ammonia, instead of having absorbents supplied to fix it. A tight vault, into which dry muck, plaster, loam, &c., may be introduced and mixed, will supply several loads of poudrette, superior to what the market affords, with little labor. The hen-roost will supply several barrels of good guano, the quality of which there is no question, when home-manufactured, by supplying dry loam, plaster, &c., with frequent overhauling. A pit so constructed that it may receive all the slops and wash from the house without waste, will, by filling in loam, muck, fine coal dust, &c., give several loads of rich material suitable to be applied to any garden or field crop. Wood ashes, composted with dry muck, or loam, bones broken and mixed in a cask with fine loam and kept constantly wet with urine will dissolve and make good bone phosphate. Then oftentimes animals die from accident or disease, which may be converted into manure by being cut up and composted with some of the various absorbents to be found on every farm. Urine of all kinds is the most valuable of manures, and should be saved by having absorbents applied as bedding; when it is convenient, stables should be so arranged as to be drained into pits or tanks. Were every farmer to save what is at present wasted, the inquiry "Where shall I get fertilizers for my ground, that I may have the wherewith to grow good crops?" would be less frequently heard.

DISSOLVED BONES.—Mixture for 1 acre:—42 lbs. or 1 bushel of bones, 17½ lbs. of sulphuric acid, 9 lbs. of water, and 10 bushels of ashes. Sprinkle the bones with water before the acid is applied.

PLOWING FOR WHEAT.

Many of our farmers are in the habit of plowing but once for the above crop, and although they admit the benefit of a second plowing, always excuse themselves upon a plea of want of time or some other like excuse; they do not seem to realize that their business is to invest as much labor on the putting in of their crops as they can with profit, and that it would be much better to invest their money in this way than in bank or government stocks.

They argue that they can get their ground into just as good order by harrowing; this I deny, they may pulverize the surface so that at a superficial glance it may seem to be in as good order, but a deeper and more careful examination will show that it is full of lumps and unbroken clods, into which the roots cannot penetrate. But granting that they can put the ground into as fine a condition by harrowing as I can by a second plowing, I would still follow the practice, for I can plow twice with less wear and tear of teams than they will exhaust with the one plowing, because I plow the first time as soon as the oats is off, while the ground is mellow and unbaked by exposure to the sun. During this time they must haul out their manure. My second plowing will take no longer than their harrowing, providing they do it properly.

There is still another important point in favor of plowing twice: practical farmers and scientific men have generally come to the conclusion that barnyard manure should be kept as near as possible to the surface, so that it is covered. It is also a fixed fact that soil for wheat or any other crop should be deeply stirred. Now we cannot by any possible means attain both these results from one plowing. If deep enough to stir the soil thoroughly it will bury the manure too deeply, and if the plow is gauged so as not to cover the manure too deeply, the soil is not stirred deep enough to satisfy the other necessary condition.

By plowing twice I am able to accomplish both these objects, for I can make my first plowing of the usual depth and afterward turn under the manure by a shallow furrow, and by rolling the field once can put it into fine order for the drill without any harrowing.

Those who have tried "twice plowing for wheat" and have observed its effect upon the ensuing grass crop, will seldom if ever relinquish the practice; for it always seems to insure a much better growth or set of grass seed, which may perhaps be owing to the improved condition of the soil with reference to pulverization.

Plowing but once will seldom kill all the oats which springs up from the seed shaken off in harvesting the crop, and it by growing smothered out more

or less of the wheat, although it has eventually to succumb to cold weather and frost. The second plowing destroys all the oats, for between the two plowings the seed of the volunteer crop has time to spring up, and often forms quite an addition of green manure when turned under and killed by the second plowing.

I have thrown out the above ideas with regard to the proper depth for covering manure, in hope that some of your experienced practical correspondents will give through your columns their experience upon this point, for the benefit of others.

—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

CLAY AS MANURE.

Low, mucky land is greatly improved by a dressing of clay and animal manure. Clay gives it consistency and durability. Rank manure meets the vegetable matter which is in excess, and acts upon it. This, and proper drainage, is the most effectual way of reclaiming land in some parts of Europe.—Gardeners may here take a hint, as it will pay them to treat their gardens in this way if there is a preponderance of peat or vegetable mold, as it will pay to lay out "extra labor" on a garden, while on a farm it would be thought impracticable. But it is not impracticable in many parts of the country, for clay is manure, as well as soil.

The time will no doubt come when our large clay beds will be of immense value to our farmers.—Draw early in the fall, and spread. The elements will have their effect upon it, particularly the frost. In the spring turn under; or, if put on plowed land cultivate and harrow. Where a heavy coat is used, it would be best to plow in and get it mixed well with the soil. It gives heart to the soil, sweetness and richness. It arrests leachiness; absorbs more readily the gases from the atmosphere. A coat of manure put on a coat of clay, will not lose a particle of its strength, if finely and closely applied.—The manure also aids the elements in their action upon the clay; the two, clay and manure, acting upon each other. Let us not be behind our English cousins in the use of this important agent, which is so abundant among us.—*Colman's Rural World.*

WEEDS.—See that the whole tribe of weeds be destroyed during the early part of this month; convey them to your pig-pens or barnyards—that is if the seeds be not ripened—and let your stock work them into manure for you. If the seeds of the weeds be sufficiently matured to vegetate, it would be best to burn the weeds, and thus get rid of their increase.

Too much of a good is not good, as it palls.

LIME AND-SO-FORTH

Time. When lime is prepared for agricultural purposes, it should be used immediately. If long exposed to rain and dews before being spread, it loses a great portion of its fertilizing power, which consists in its decomposing vegetable matter and neutralizing acids which abound in some soils, especially those subject to flooding or stagnant water.

Application. The preferable way of applying lime, according to my experience, is on wheat stubble; as the lime gives the grass power to absorb ammonia from the atmosphere, and retains that which is disengaged by the decomposition of vegetable matter in the soil. From thirty to sixty bushels per acre, once in six years, should be applied. Thirty bushels is about equal to one ton.

Good effects have resulted from its application on wheat and corn. When thus applied, it may be spread before plowing, but better afterwards, and thoroughly harrowed in. It should never be combined with manure, unless the whole is immediately plowed in.

Indications of want of lime in the soil, may be seen in heavy crops of straw, and light crops of grain; and in root crops, where they seem to run to fingers and seed.

Soils. Lime is applicable to every clay soil, every peaty soil, sandy or thin soil. When applied to the latter, manure should accompany it. Lime will renew many exhausted soils, if properly applied.

The nice adaptation of manures to the peculiar wants of every crop, is a point in farm economy too universally neglected. There should be more system and research by practical farmers. To double the crops on most farms, about all that is necessary is for our agriculturists to sell off one half their land, and with the proceeds buy manure for the other half. The larger the farm, the less a man grows to the acre. Farmers should always plow deep; the roots will strike deeper into the soil and thus obtain more nourishment, and will stand the drought much better; the ground can afterwards be tilled much deeper, thus enabling the moisture from dews and fogs to penetrate to the roots of plants in times of drought,

Sheltering Manure. Stable manure kept under shelter, and properly mixed with absorbing substances, muck, leaves, strawy litter, &c., is of much greater value than when exposed in the open yard. An analysis made at the English Agricultural College, shows that it contains more than double the quantity of nitrogenized matter, and the same of salts, containing organic and inorganic matter, soluble in water; while of potash and soda, the unsheltered manure retains only .08 per cent. and shel-

tered 2 per cent. It would pay farmers well to build manure sheds.

The Manure of Fowls is of great value to farmers. A few weeks before planting corn time, mix the manure with ashes and plaster, in proportions of about four parts manure, one part ashes, and one part plaster. Let it dry and pulverize. Drop a handful in each hill, and cover slightly with earth before planting.

Build a hen house for your fowls to roost in; one year's manure on your next crop of corn will pay all of the expense, and will, if properly built, with a yard attached, add very much to the increase of eggs through the winter season.—*Cor. Ger. Tel.*

FIELD MUSTARD OR CHARLOCK.

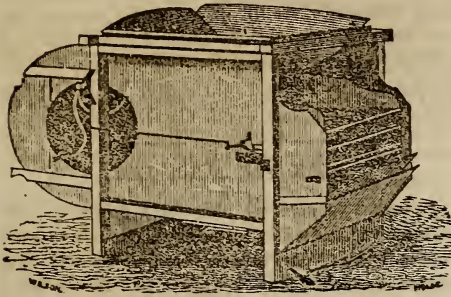
This is an annual plant, and very difficult to exterminate from a field. Canada thistles and daisies are much more easily subdued. It has leaves like the turnip, and bright yellow flowers. It starts from the soil at any time from early spring to late autumn. It grows rapidly; and in ordinary seasons, two crops will mature on the same field; but winter kills every plant. The seeds will remain in the ground for a generation, without losing their vitality.

When wheat, barley or oats are grown, if there is this mustard seed in the soil it will appear, and ripen its seed before the crops, and much of it will shell out while the crop is being harvested. If it should not be covered deep enough to vegetate, it will remain till the next season, or till moisture and heat are just right to cause it to germinate.

Two things are indispensably necessary to exterminate this noxious weed. One is to allow none of its seed to mature; the other is, to cultivate such crops as will induce all the seeds in the ground to vegetate and spring up, that the plants may be destroyed before they go to seed.—*Miner's Rural Am.*

DESTROYING GARLIC IN WHEAT.—To destroy this pest, the best plan will be to winter-plow any grounds you may have infested with it, about three inches in depth, that being the depth to which the bulb of the garlic descends. By this process the roots will be turned up and exposed to the frost, the effects of which will be to destroy the vegetative power of all the bulbs that may be thus exposed. Some there will be that will be sufficiently covered by the earth to save them from destruction. To destroy such, the land must be ploughed deep the ensuing spring, and put in corn, which must be cleanly cultivated, so as to destroy every garlic plant as it may make its appearance. No field infested with garlic should ever be sown in small grain, as such crops favor its growth and seeding.

GRAIN FANS.



An efficient and perfect Grain Fan, among all the great improvements of this progressive age, is of the utmost importance to all grain growers, as it enables him to advance materially the market value of his products. The practice that prevails to no small extent of sending grain to market imperfectly cleaned, is bad economy for the farmer, to say the least of it. The loss that results to the farmers of our State, from this cause, amounts to thousands of dollars annually. A crop of wheat thoroughly cleansed from the chaff, foul seeds and other trash, will sell from five to fifteen per cent. higher than the grain that reaches market in the condition that much of it does from the hands of slovenly farmers. There are many things that a farmer cannot afford to do, if he only knew what was best for his interest.

A reputation is worth something in market, in the sale of almost any commodity, and this may be true in the case of well cleaned grain. A more careful preparation by one of the many good Fans now in the market for sale, would almost pay, by the additional price obtained for the cost of the Fan. It is now the season for farmers to make their selection and purchase.

TIME TO MANURE GRASS LANDS.—All sorts of opinions diverse enough are held as to the *period when grass lands should be manured*; some maintaining "any time" may be chosen, and graphically enough saying that "any quantity" may be given, and that it is scarcely possible to give too much.—This, of course, refers to the farm-yard manure or dung; when artificial or portable manures are used, the best time for their application is in Spring.—Autumn manuring with dung seems to be the most in favor, and justly so, especially if the dung is long and not easily assimilated with the crop. One great advantage—and it is not always thought of—obtained by the top-dressing of meadows with long manure in Autumn is the protection or shelter yielded by it to the grass in the severe frosts of winter. Some who have paid attention to this maintain that fully *one-half* of the advantage obtained by autumn top-dressing of grass lands, is owing to the shelter given to the plants during frosts, by the comparatively bulky manure.—*Cor. Mark Lane, Eng., Express.*

One of our inestimable privileges is, the wisdom the dead have left us. Hence the benefits of history.

COMBINATION FOR SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE.

Most of the great results in this world have been achieved by *combination*. It is the power which, recognizing no such thing as impossibility within the limits of nature's laws, has enable man to subject the physical universe to his will, without which he would have remained to this day a primitive savage as first created. Of all the industrial pursuits of mankind, that which has derived the least direct benefit from combination, is agriculture. The manufacturers through this power, erect their colossal factories, the merchants launch forth their fleets, the miners bring to the surface of the earth the coal and the iron, and they all levy more or less tribute on the farmer, who for no good reason, that we can see, has never yet applied this almost omnipotent lever to raise his own pursuit, agriculture, the nursing mother of all the arts, to its proper position far above them all. We gave some account in our last number, of a farm in Illinois of seventy thousand acres, twenty thousand of which were under fence and tillage. In the cultivation of this immense estate, it would appear that one of Mr. Mecchi's cardinal maxims had been followed, "never employ a man where you can use a horse, and never a horse where you can use a steam engine." On this estate the wheat is cut, threshed, winnowed and bagged at one operation, by a machine moving at the rate of two miles an hour. The grass is mowed, and the hay raked, as speedily as horses can walk, even the fence posts are driven by machinery, and this mode of farming is recommended, as far more profitable than any other; we can readily conceive this to be the fact, for such an estate can bear an outlay for machinery that would bankrupt an ordinary farm of five hundred or a thousand acres.

Now we can see no reason why contiguous farms, of like quality of soil, of which there are millions of acres in the Middle and Southern States, should not be cultivated as one estate on the principle of combination, let each holder put in his land for a certain number of rotations or years, as so much stock, if capital be wanting, let other parties supply the machinery, and *skilled* labor to direct it, and then divide the proceeds *pro rata*, thus founding a factory, if we may so call it, for the growth of agricultural products, precisely as we would form a combination to work a mine; or a factory for the manufacture of iron, cotton or wool. There are many and large bodies of land in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and elsewhere, which from homogeneity of soil and other circumstances, are peculiarly well adapted to a successful prosecution of this enterprise. Until some one invents a machine for picking, the above scheme would not apply so well to cotton planting, for by the ordinary process, more cotton can be grown, than the *freedman* can ever be stimulated to pick, let the inducement be what it may.—*Ed. Turf, Field and Farm.*

OIL AS A REMEDY AGAINST INSECTS.

Many years ago we were interested in some experiments made by some medical students on the destruction of insect life by oil. The slightest drop of sweet oil, put on the back of a hornet, beetle, bee or similar thing, caused its instant destruction. We were told the breathing pores were closed by the oil,—and life was literally smothered out. In after life greasy water was always a favorite mode with us of destroying insects,—and we have repeatedly urged it upon the readers of this journal. Yet we are astonished to find how little the hint has been acted on. Almost every day we meet people who ask us how to destroy this insect or that,—and our drawer is filled with similar inquiries; and to all the idea of grease or oil seems as new a one as if we had kept the matter a most profound secret.

Of the millions of people in the United States how few are there who would not “give any thing,” as they say, to know how to keep away the Cabbage fly from their seed beds,—yet about a tablespoonful of coal oil put in a common garden water-pot of water, sprinkled over the seed bed, when the little jumping beetle is noticed as having appeared, will instantly destroy the whole brood.

A correspondent of this journal recently gave us an article on the virtues of coal oil in killing scale insects. We have repeated the experiment on some *Daphnes* with entire success.

In short we have no doubt that coal oil, well diluted with water, is death to all kinds of insects, and there is no reason why it should not be in as general use as tobacco is for killing aphides—more valuable in fact because it can be applied in so many cases where smoke cannot.

One great point in favor of coal oil is that it acts as a manure to vegetation, while dealing out death to insects. We have seen Cabbage beds nearly destroyed by the Cabbage fly, have the whole crop of beetles destroyed almost instantaneously,—while in a few days afterwards the plants, as if by magic, would cover the bed with luxuriant leaves.

We do not believe that the undiluted oil would prove injurious to the leaves, but such extravagance is unnecessary, as the small quantity we have given is effectual.

No doubt the Egg-plant fly, and all insects that can be reached by the oil, can be destroyed.

There is scarcely one of our readers to whom we are sure this hint alone will not be worth many annual subscriptions.

We may add that any oil is as good as coal oil,—but that being likely to be more easily obtained when wanted is recommended, also care must be used to keep the water in the pot stirred when used so that a portion of the oil gets out as the water

runs,—otherwise the oil floating on the top of the water will stay there till all the water goes out and only the oil be left for the last. For this reason a syringe, in many cases, will be preferable to the water-pot, as the oil and water will have a better chance of getting out.—*Ed. Gardener's Monthly.*

PLAN FOR A HOG PEN.

I propose to give my plan for a house to raise pigs in. I wished a place large enough to raise twelve litters of pigs at one time; at least to have twelve separate pens. I wished to have an entry between the pens so that I could feed both sides. I therefore built my pen forty-eight feet long and twenty feet wide, constructing it in the following manner, (which of course could be varied according to the amount of money to be expended. I took a plow and scraper and raised the ground in the middle so as to slope off from the middle or entry part where the proposed building was to be until ten feet outside the pen. I then set a row of posts ten feet high, and two feet from the middle the whole length of the pen and the same number two feet from the middle on the other side and eight feet apart lengthwise of the building. This left the entry way four feet wide. I then set the two outside rows of posts eight feet apart and five feet high. I then spiked scantling on the top of each row of posts, then taking common, sound twelve foot boards, (the broader the better,) I nailed them on these scantling leaving lower or outside end, to extend three inches outside the outside posts, the upper or inside end extended over two feet above the high middle posts, the ends almost touching, then by taking and nailing a board on the top of the ends of these boards, lengthwise of the pen, one on each side, they formed the comb of the roof, then by taking half inch siding, ripping it and using this for battening the cracks, you have a pretty good roof—or if you have plenty of money, you can leave off the battening, and cover with shingles. I used the former. I then boarded up each side the entry way three feet high, making a trough and apron between each post; the partitions between each pen need not be over three feet high. I then boarded up the outside posts leaving a trap door for each pen. I then put up a board fence eight feet outside the pen and put in movable partitions across from the pen to this fence, thus making a yard eight feet square for each pen of the same size. I then boarded up the ends making a door at each end of the entry and a window over the door.

By having a trap door in the fence opening into the corner of the hay lot I can put in my sows before they pig without trouble and by removing this movable partition between the yards can turn out or in any one I wish.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Sorgo Culture.

THE HARVESTING AND CARE OF SORGHUM.

Sorghum is essentially a perennial plant. It would re-produce itself from the roots like other grasses if not killed by frost. The inference then is that the excess of sugar, after furnishing the material for stalk and seed, tends to return to the roots, there to constitute capital stock for another growth. If this be true the period of greatest saccharine wealth must be at the time the seed is forming and before the counter march of forces sets in. The notion that fully ripe cane only produces crystallizable sugar is not well supported. It is natural to infer this, but the facts do not support the theory. Sugar is made from both ripe and partially ripe cane, as often from the latter as the former, and oftener, we think, from that which is slightly under than that which is over ripe. We think cane should be cut when the majority of the seeds have acquired a maturity corresponding with that of wheat when it is considered ripe enough to cut.

STRIPPING CANE.

In this matter operators will be governed by circumstances. It is better to strip the cane and bind it up in nice, convenient bundles, but it is not best to take the time for this, if you must thereby delay or prolong the time of harvesting unduly, incurring the risk of a freeze, or if the work of plowing and planting Fall wheat must be neglected; or if other interests more important must be sacrificed. Cane may be worked without stripping, but the blades should be dry and not mildewed. It is more cumbersome to handle, the operation of grinding is much slower, the leaves take up considerable juice, and with horse-power mills the drawbacks are sufficient to render this mode wholly unadvisable.—The blades may be stripped off while the cane is standing, but in this case the cane should be cut as fast as stripped, or without more than one day's delay. It may be cut without stripping and put immediately, while the leaves are green, into moderate sized shocks like corn. This is in some respects a good plan. The blades are better preserved and are worth something for fodder. When the cane is hauled to the mill the blades go along at the same time, and may be stripped off in a convenient place for removal to the barn or shed. The labor of stripping when the leaves are cured—we do not say *dried*—on the stalks, is considerable. They are tough, and it requires an actual pull to disengage them. When quite green and tender, or when dry and brittle, the blades may be rubbed off in various ways, some of them very expeditious. If the stalks are piled on the cart or wagon, with the smaller ends sticking out all one way, they may be pulled out of the load two or three stalks at a time, leaving most of the blades behind. Some recommend setting up a board with several augur holes of different sizes bored through at a convenient height, and employing one small boy to insert the small ends of the cane into the holes, and another on the opposite side to jerk them through.

SEED.

One convenient mode of cutting off the seed heads is to whack them off with the knife at the time the cane is cut, and before the handful of stalks, which has been cut, is laid down or put into the shock.—

Another is, when the cane is laid down in little bunches on the ground with some regularity, to chop them off on the ground. This is very conveniently done if a little care is employed in laying down the stalks, and it does tolerably well any way. It leaves the seed heads less scattered, which is an object if they are to be collected, and if they are allowed to go to waste, or if it is proposed to turn stock in to eat them; we hope neither of these plans will be charged upon us.

CURING CANE.

A curing process of about two weeks is an advantage not only in concentrating the juice and reducing the quantity to be evaporated by fire, but also in improving the quality of the syrup. A brief period of drying fixes the chlorophyll, or green vegetable matter, which exists in the epidermis and shell of the cane, also in the sheath which surrounds the stalk, and prevents this offensive substance from being expressed out with the juice.

STORING CANE.

If cane is to be kept for convenience longer than the time appropriated for curing, it will keep without injury in shocks in the field, if put up so that the rains cannot penetrate, or if the leaves are cured it may, when quite dry, be put into large stacks and covered with straw to protect it from rains and suns. Sheds are most secure, but they should be open at the sides. There is more danger of heating with cane that has been stripped, than with that which is put up with its dry leaves on; hence, more care should be employed with the former to secure ventilation. If put up in large bulk, leave air passages through the centre, or what is better, support it up from the ground or floor upon a low cribbing of rails, allowing the air to circulate beneath.—Avoid leaving cane an unnecessary length of time in small bulks, exposed to the sun and wind. The juice evaporates rapidly, and it will soon become so dry as to be worthless.

FROZEN CANE.

A frost that merely kills the leaves without freezing the cane does no injury, except that it leaves the stalks exposed to the sun in much the condition of stripped cane. It should therefore be cut and stored or shocked without much delay, to prevent the undue evaporation of juice. If the thermometer descends one or two degrees below the freezing point the probabilities are that the juice is frozen in the stalks. If this is the case it will be indicated in a few hours, or as soon as thawed by a very obvious coloring, which appears when a stalk is cut. The juice cells become ruptured and mingle with the crude sap, the sugar water staining the portion affected. The depth to which the frost has penetrated can be distinctly seen. Frozen cane should be cut down with all possible dispatch and protected as much as possible from the sun. To save time cut it without stripping, and if necessary for greater dispatch, throw it into close heaps on the ground, and as soon as practicable put it in shocks, or if the leaves are dry it may be put immediately into sheds or shocks. Avoid putting it up in a large bulk when warm from the sun, and in all the operations have regard to the importance of keeping it cool. If cut immediately after being frozen and put up and kept cool there need be no fears about loss or damage. It will keep for an indefinite period. But hours, and even minutes, are important. If neglected and exposed to the warm sun fermentation commences

immediately, and in a few days of warm weather, such as usually follow early frosts, the sugar is gone to the winds.

An untimely frost, that is, one which occurs early, while the cane is growing vigorously, before it has been stunted and some-what hardened by moderately cool weather, is more disastrous than a late frost, even to cane in apparently the same or corresponding stages of maturity. The cane is more tender and susceptible; it contains more of the fermenting element, and the weather which follows an early frost is usually unseasonably warm. Let no cane producer beguile himself with the idea that ripe cane is not liable to injury from a freeze. Both ripe and green cane are susceptible and in almost the same degree. A freeze will cause the utter loss of either, if not immediately protected from the sun, and it is not worth while to calculate upon any advantage which one may possess over the other. If two lots were exposed to the same freeze we would secure the ripest first as it would be presumed to be the better worth securing.—*Sorgo Journal*.

Tobacco Culture.

STRIPPING TOBACCO.

This operation must be done only after a damp, rainy spell has softened the leaves, so that they may be handled without breaking. It may then be taken from the poles, and stripped as fast as taken down; or it may be carried into a cellar, and be piled in heaps to be stripped at leisure. Care must be taken, however, not to let it remain too long in this condition, as the green stalks would soon heat and injure it. To strip a plant, hold it in the left hand by the but, and with the other pull off all the bottom leaves, and drop them on the ground or floor in a pile for "fillers," or the poorest quality.—Next take off three or four more, or until you come to the best leaves; these put in another heap for the "seconds." Now strip off the remainder for wrappers, except such as are badly worm-eaten or otherwise injured—such go into a poorer quality. Throw the stalk away, and put the handful of wrappers under the left arm to hold while stripping another plant in like manner. Put the two handfuls of wrappers together, taking pains to keep the butts even, and bind them by firmly winding a leaf around them at the but, commencing within a half or three-quarters of an inch from the end, and winding down smoothly about two inches; part the hand, and put the end of the band between the parts; then close it again, thus securing the end and holding it tight. If the plants are very large, the leaves from each may be tied up separately instead of putting two together. Hands that will weigh half a pound are about large enough. The seconds and fillers are afterwards picked up and tied in the same manner. Much of the value of tobacco in market depends upon the manner in which it is assorted and done up, as a few poor leaves in a hand would make a difference of several cents per pound in the price.—None but good sound leaves, free from rust, pole-sweat, frost, or large holes, should go into the best quality. Small plants rarely contain any first quality, but should go into the seconds and fillers. A little practice will enable any one to sort it properly, better than any rules that can be laid down on

paper. There is much difference in the color and fineness of the leaf. A darkish red or cinnamon color is preferred to that of a darker shade. The veins should be small and far apart, and dark as the leaf, as "white stems" are objectionable by reason of their growing lighter still when going through the sweat after it is cased. After it is stripped, it should be packed down in a cool, dry place. Lay some boards flat on the ground about four feet wide, and as long as you wish the pile to be, and commence by laying a row on one side of the platform with the butts out, then on the other side in the same way, letting the tips lap about six inches, or just enough to keep the pile level.

Proceed in this way, laying on each side alternately till all is packed. Lay the hands as close to each other as possible; not sprawled out like an open fan, but compactly. Lay some boards on top of the pile, and put on just weight enough to keep them snug. Some boards or blankets should be put at the ends of the pile to keep it from drying up. The seconds and fillers are packed in the same way. They may be packed in a separate pile, or on top, or at the ends of the wrappers. It is now ready for market. If it should be examined occasionally to see that it does not hurt, as it sometimes happens that when taken down, stripped, and packed when it is too damp, it will grow damper and perhaps rot. If too damp, it should be repacked on some windy day to give it an airing, shaking out the dampest hands, and letting them remain exposed till sufficiently dry to be repacked. The stalks, after being stripped, should either be spread on grass land, and remain till spring, when they may be raked up, and carted to the land designed for the next crop of tobacco, and burnt, or let them remain in the barn till spring, when they may be cut up fine and dropped into potato or corn-hills, using a good-sized handful to each hill.

I have raised on a little more than three-fourths of an acre one thousand four hundred and twenty-seven pounds wrappers, worth twenty-five cents; two hundred and twenty-one pounds seconds, worth twelve cents; and one hundred and forty-six pounds fillers, worth ten cents; amounting to one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four pounds, worth three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Cost of raising an acre of tobacco :

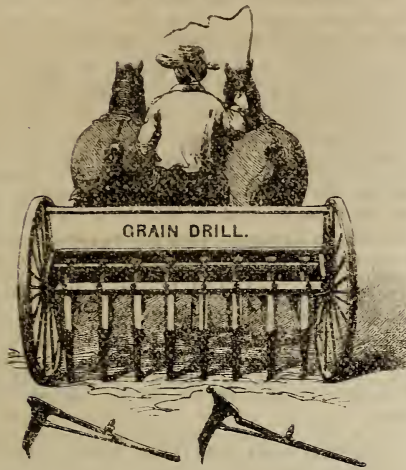
Interest on land,.....	\$12 00
60 loads of manure at \$1, one half is.....	30 00
Ploughing twice and spreading manure,.....	3 00
Making hills,.....	1 00
6000 plants, at 50 cents,.....	3 00
Setting out plants,.....	2 00
Hoeing three times,.....	5 00
Worming, topping, and suckering,.....	10 00
Cutting and hanging,.....	10 00
Stripping,.....	10 00
Hauling to market, etc.....	4 00

Total,.....\$90 00

Tobacco Leaf.

THE PRESS.—In 1775, thirty-seven journals were printed in the American colonies. In 1788 the weekly press had 77,000 subscribers, and their annual issue was upwards of 4,000,000. In 1850 there were 2,526 newspapers of all kinds, with an annual circulation of over 426,409,000. In 1860 there were 4,051 newspapers, with an annual circulation of nearly 928,000,000 copies, being an increase of 118 per cent. over the preceding decennial period.

DRILLING WHEAT.



The advantages of putting in wheat with a Drill instead of broadcast sowing, should be remembered at this season. Every year demonstrates more fully the increased production of drilled wheat, and from a variety of causes. The past winter was a very severe one on winter wheat, which, in many of the best wheat sections was entirely killed out, root and branch. This extreme cold would have been harmless if there had been the usual protective covering of snow. The same effects were produced in many portions of the West, the wheat there also being killed out from the same cause. It has been observed, that where wheat has been drilled in, the crop was saved, owing to the greater *depth* at which it was covered, and the more healthy and vigorous character of growth which enable it the better to resist cold.

The advantage of drilling may be summed up as follows:

The seed is covered deeper.

It is covered more regularly.

Less seed is required.

There is more circulation of air through the crop.

It generally stands better at harvest time.

The grass seed comes up better, and the *result* is sometimes an increase of several bushels per acre.

We would advise also thorough preparation of the ground beforehand by *twice* ploughing.

Where fields are laid down to grass with the wheat, to remain many years, it is very desirable in the usual rotation of corn, oats and wheat, to have the soil ploughed up, thoroughly aerated and inverted as often as possible, not only to make a mellow seed bed for the reception of the seed, but for the also very evident benefits of fine pulverization and division of particles of soil.

Seeding time is rapidly approaching and every farmer should take time by the forelock and provide himself with one of these indispensable machines for sowing his Fall crop.

RANSOME'S PATENT STONE.

Some seven or eight years since great anxiety was caused by the alarming symptoms of premature decay apparent in the Legislative Palace at Westminster. If we mistake not, it was in connection with the circumstances that the late lamented Prince Consort published and circulated in this country brochures on "Water Glass" by Dr. Johann Nep. Fuchs, and by Professor Kuhlmann, of Lille. The Prince Consort, "peace to his manes," was very German in his tendencies and likings, and a Dr. Hofman was his henchman in the meetings of the Society of Arts, of which the Prince was president. Mr. Ransome, the English inventor, felt that he could show them a more excellent way to preserve the principal fronts than any they had yet heard of. He proposed to deposit within the pores of the stone solid and insoluble silicate of lime, the element to which chemists refer for the hardening of cold mortar. Dr. Hoffman advocated the application of Dr. Fuch's water-glass; and Mr. Ransome had a hard fight to hold his own. He declared that he could make the most rotten and friable stone firm and enduring; nay, that he could take a pulverized stone, and return it in a day a solid, enduring block. His challenge was accepted, and he kept his word and performed the feat. The savans were incredulous, and the only way he had to convince them was to conduct the operation before their eyes. He did so, and, says Professor Kerr, of King's College: "He astonished the doctors, and they accepted defeat." * * * * *

The basis of this artificial stone may be sea or other sand, gravel, chalk, clay, flints, or almost any other comparatively worthless earthy or mineral matter. Even the unsightly mounds of vitreous slag, worthless for anything else, which are constantly accumulating in the neighborhood of smelting, puddling and blooming furnaces, and smitheries, may be converted, by this process, into building blocks, dark, but shapely and enduring. * *

As regards the character and capabilities of this product, it has been proved to be able to bear as a foundation for the machine, the heaviest blows the steam hammer can inflict; the crushing of the powerful machinery of an oil mill, the wet and dry of a quay wall on the shores of the German ocean; the frost of St. Petersburg; the burning sun of the tropics. It can be moulded into blocks of tons in weight, with bolt holes or other openings, exactly of the size and in the places where they are wanted; and it may be fashioned into sheets a quarter of an inch thick—which rings as a plate of metal would do—and which have on the face a beautiful sharp casting from the triforium in Westminster Abbey.

* * * * * The "plant" necessary for this manufacture is of the simplest character, and may be erected at very slight expense wherever it may be required. The materials are cheap, and abound in almost every locality, and it may be added, no need be incurred in the manufacture.

From the London Builder, Feb. 16, 1866.

THE MARYLAND FARMER

AT \$1.50 PER ANNUM,
PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH,
BY

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BALTIMORE.

S. SANDS MILLS, } PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
E. WHITMAN, }

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 1, 1866.

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Agent for the "Maryland Farmer" in the Southern States.

Mr. JAMES BRUSTER, of Baltimore, now making a tour of the Southern States, is the authorized agent for the "Maryland Farmer" for receiving subscriptions, &c. We commend him to our friends throughout the South.

Stock-Raising in the South.

We recommend to the attention of our readers the first of a series of articles on the most economical mode of obtaining an income from land at the South, in view of the disorganization of the labor system that prevails there, and which we fear is likely to continue for an indefinite period. The writer of the proposed series, Dr. Lee, formerly of the Agricultural Bureau and more latterly editor of the *Southern Field and Fireside*, is too well known for his thorough and complete knowledge of rural affairs to need more than a passing introduction from us. We are quite sure that our readers will welcome his contributions to the columns of the *Maryland Farmer*, and whether it be possible or not to enter largely into stock-raising at the South, in view of the difficulty of growing the permanent grasses there, the suggestions offered by Dr. Lee will certainly command attention, and will deserve to be fairly tested in practice.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE PREMIUM FOR 1866.

In January last we offered one of these elegant Sewing Machines as a Premium to the lady friend who should secure the largest number of new subscribers to the MARYLAND FARMER, up to July 1st. At the expiration of the time the several lists were examined and the prize awarded to Mrs. Dr. J. S. SMITH, of Dunkirk, Calvert Co., Md.; whereupon Mr. W. Merrell, agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Manufactory, in Baltimore, promptly boxed and shipped a magnificent machine costing \$75, to the successful competitor, and which is now adorning the parlor of that energetic lady.

We shall next month announce a new list of premiums for 1867, and invite the special attention of all interested in the success of our "FARMER" to the same.

SHEEP PREMIUM FOR 1866.

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. A. E. GROFF, of Owings Mills, Maryland, is the successful competitor for the Sheep Premium offered by the Hon. T. C. Peters, to the person securing the highest number of subscribers to the MARYLAND FARMER for 1866, the list closing July 1st.

TRIAL COPIES. Subscriptions on Trial.

Numerous applications are constantly being made for specimen copies of our "MARYLAND FARMER," by agriculturists and others throughout the country, which we are always happy to send, for they almost invariably bring us an annual subscription. To enable friends to more fully examine the character and merits of our Journal before they become permanently enrolled on our books, we now offer to furnish the "FARMER," for the ensuing 6 or 3 months, commencing with the July number, on the following very reduced terms, feeling satisfied that at the expiration of that time, they will not only record their own names, but induce others to do likewise. Our Trial List will be opened on the first of July and remain open until December next.

TERMS:

1 copy, one year,.....\$1.50
1 " 6 months—for trial,.....50
1 " 3 months.....30

—We will also furnish, for trial, both the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR and MARYLAND FARMER for 6 months at \$1.50—or 3 months for 80 cents—or both for one year for \$3—making one of the best and cheapest combinations in Agricultural Literature in the United States. The *Southern Cultivator* is an old Southern journal—now in its 24th year, and published by Wm. N. White, Esq., Athens, Georgia, at \$2 per annum—and the only Agricultural paper South, that did not succumb to the war.

TWO FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We will send the "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR" and "MARYLAND FARMER" to those desiring to examine them, FOUR MONTHS, on trial, for ONE DOLLAR.

Address either WM. N. WHITE, Athens, Geo.
S. S. MILLS & Co., Baltimore.

Superb Kentucky Cattle--Improving Maryland Stock.

In times past the cattle-raisers of Maryland have done much to introduce superior and improved breeds of cattle in the State. Some public-spirited farmers have become quite eminent in this regard. More recently Ross Winans, Esq., has entered the lists, and now is using his large means to the same end. He has within the past month received from Kentucky fifty-one head, in addition to thirty that previously came to hand, of Durham heifers, all with calf. These cattle were recently selected by Mr. Wm. Warfield, of Lexington, one of the most noted cattle raisers in Kentucky, and where raised by him and Mr. B. F. Vanmeter, of the same State. They are all unusually large, and for beauty of form and compactness of build, are perhaps equal if not superior to any lot of the same number of cattle east of the Alleghanies. They are now at the home farm, about a mile and a quarter from the city, on the old Washington road, and are well worthy an inspection by the curious in such matters. In the course of a few days they will be taken to Mr. Winan's extensive hay farm, seven miles out on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The object of Mr. W. is to improve the breed of cattle throughout the State, and for this purpose he designs using his celebrated thorough bred bull Lucius, said to be the finest animal of the kind now living. It is worthy of mention by the way, that the hay farm of Mr. W., above mentioned, was a few years ago, for the most part, a large and arid waste of worn-out land, which he has taken up and improved, having it fully set in grass, with neat plank fencing, numerous new hay barracks, etc.—*Baltimore Sun*.

Colvin's Patent Cow Milker.

The following we extract from a letter from a lady correspondent at Clarksville, Georgia, dated July 10th. We have never seen the Colvin Cow Milker in operation, and therefore cannot speak of it from personal knowledge.—Some of our Northern cotemporaries speak of it favorably.

"I see in your *Maryland Farmer* a new "Cow Milker," (Colvin's), which I would very much like to have for my own use. I bought, several years since, an India rubber Cow Milker, but the negroes destroyed it in a few days, and it was more trouble than profit. Now, as my servants are all gone and we keep no "white help," I milk my own cows, and any other work that is necessary to be done. Will you please give me your opinion of the "Colvin's Cow Milker," and the cost of the article. Being reduced by the war—from \$50,000 per annum to not so many cents—I cannot afford to buy a Cow Milker, unless it is of service to me. There are a number of ladies here that would be glad to purchase the article, but are afraid to venture."

Crops and Grape Culture in North Carolina.

A correspondent near Raleigh, N. C., under date of July 23d, thus writes of the prospect of the crops in that section. We shall be pleased to hear from our correspondent from Duplin—and will respond to his interrogatories in our September issue, his having been received just as we are going to press:—

"The wheat crop proved very fine in this section of North Carolina, and the corn and cotton are more promising than for several years, at this season. The grape culture is receiving great attention in the eastern part of this State, where I am also farming.

"I will write you from Duplin county, on line W. & W. R. R., giving proceedings, &c., of a society of farmers in that County, to encourage the growth of the Scuppernon Grape."

ISAAC PULLEN, Hightstown Nurseries, New Jersey, of, fers 120,000 Peach Trees—also Apples, Pears and Cherry Trees—Small Fruits of great variety.

The "Maryland Farmer," Crops, &c. in Alabama.

An esteemed correspondent in Salem, Alabama, writes us under date of July 18th, as follows:

"The July number has just come to hand, and am highly pleased with it. I find several very interesting articles, either one of them worth a full years subscription to your paper. I have tried zealously to increase the number of subscribers in this neighborhood, but they generally plead poverty. I admit the war has left us poor indeed, but I fear we will always remain poor unless we adopt a more systematic mode of farming. If I had but \$10 in the world and was going to farming, with the intention of succeeding, I would invest a dollar or so of it in a good agricultural paper. The harvest in Alabama is over for this season and the yield is hardly one-half, and the grain small and light. Oats almost a total failure. Corn looks tolerably well at this time, but the breadth of land planted is comparatively small and no possible chance now for a full crop. Cotton is small and stands bad; a large amount overrun with grass and totally abandoned. No chance for one million bales. Freedmen are becoming more and more idlesome and inclination increasing for city life, &c. Send us a few thousand industrious German, Irish or any body that will work faithfully. Hoping you may meet with the success that I think your most excellent periodical so fully merits, I remain, &c."

LOUDON Co., Va., July 17th, 1866.

Editors Maryland Farmer:

I would be glad if you would publish in the next No. of your ever welcome paper, some probable method by which we may be able to get rid of a very noxious plant called the Ox Eye Daisy, which threatens to destroy all the pasture lands in our country. Yours, truly, GEO. S. AYRES.

There is small chance of eradicating this weed where once it gets into the land. If the land can be ploughed, cultivation will keep it down for a time; but when laid down to the grasses it comes up as strongly as ever. If sheep are kept upon the fields in pretty strong force they will not weed, as the sheep are fond of the blossom buds. We should recommend a heavy flock of sheep where the daisy is plenty.—Eds.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT VIRGINIAN.—The Virginia papers record the death of Gen. John H. Cocke, at the age of 86 years. The deceased was one of the most distinguished citizens of Virginia. He was a Brigadier General in the war of 1812, and was for a considerable time in command of a force at Camp Carter, about eight miles below Richmond. In after years he was distinguished as an apostle of temperance and opponent of the use of tobacco. He was a successful farmer, and a vigorous agricultural writer. Possessed of abundant means and of commanding appearance, he was also liberal and charitable, and his mind was deeply imbued with religious sentiment, and an enlarged philanthropy. In short, he was a Virginia gentleman in the highest sense of the term.

DEATH OF GUSTAV W. LURMAN, Esq.—The many friends of Gustav W. Lurman, Esq., will learn with extreme regret that he died at his residence, in Baltimore, on July 8th, of paralysis. Mr. L. was a native of Germany, but for many years a prominent citizen of Baltimore, and was in his 58th year at the time of his death. He was formerly managing partner in the well known firm of Oelrichs & Lurman, the leading commercial firm in the German trade for many years, and of late years the head of the firm of Lurman & Co. The deceased was well known in the community and highly respected. He was a highly educated gentleman, well informed on all subjects, and always took a most lively interest in everything that could possibly tend to advance the interest of his adopted city.

PERUVIAN GUANO—Direct at Baltimore from Chincha Island, and for sale by John Merryman & Co., Baltimore.

FARMERS' TAXES.

It is as easy to pay one's taxes now-a-days as it is to understand the complicated system devised for their collection. The following, from the *Western Rural*, is a valuable contribution, and should be carefully studied and filed away for future reference. Without political reconstruction, the bed of the tax gatherer in the unrepresented States is not likely to prove a bed of roses.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given to the assessors a long list of instructions, from which we extract those that are of special interest to the farmers:

Farmers will not be required to make return of produce consumed in their own immediate families. The farmer's profits for sale of live stock are to be found by deducting from the gross receipts for animals sold the purchase money paid for the same. If animals have been lost during the year, by death or robbery, the purchase money paid for such animals may be deducted from the gross income of the farm. No deduction can be made by the farmer for the value of services rendered by his minor children, whether he actually pays for such services or not. If his adult children work for him and receive compensation for their labor, they are to be regarded as other hired laborers in determining his income. Money paid for labor, except such as is used or employed in domestic service, or in the production of articles consumed in the family of the producer, may be deducted. No deduction can be allowed in any case for the cost of unproductive labor. If house servants are employed a portion of the time in productive labor, such as the making of butter and cheese for sale, a proportionate amount of the wages paid them may be deducted. Expenses for ditching and clearing new land are plainly expenses for permanent improvements, and not deductible. The whole amount expended for fertilizers applied during the year to the farmer's land may be deducted, but no deduction is allowed for fertilizers produced on the farm. The cost of seed purchased for sowing or planting may be deducted. A farmer should make return of all produce sold within the year, but a mere executory contract for a sale is not a sale; delivery, either actual or constructive, is essential. The criterion by which to judge whether a sale is complete or not is to determine whether the vendor still retains in that character a right over the property; if the property were lost or destroyed, upon which of the parties, in the absence of any other relation between them than that of vendor and vendee, would the loss fall? Farmers who produce annually butter, cheese, sugar, charcoal, &c., in excess of one thousand dollars, at one place, should take license as manufacturers. They may, however, sell all products of their own farms in the manner of pedlars without pedlar's license. Only one deduction of \$600 is allowed from the aggregate income of all the members of any family composed of parents and minor children, even though one parent only may be living. It is not essential that the children live with the parents. Husband and wife are regarded as members of the same family, though living separately, unless separated by divorce, or other operation of law, such as to break up the family relations.

"Maryland Farmer" Purchasing Agency.

At the solicitation of numerous friends, we have determined to connect a PURCHASING AGENCY with our publication office, and offer our services to attend to all business matters which they may desire transacted in this city, with promptitude and fidelity. We will furnish every description of Fertilizers, Improved Implements and Machinery, Live Stock, Trees, Seeds, &c., at the very lowest market prices.

We have made arrangements with the several manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and Fertilizers, whereby we can be furnished with their goods on the most favorable terms, which will enable us to purchase and ship every article needed—free of commission—to all who may entrust us with their orders. Address S. S. MILLS & Co., "Maryland Farmer" Office, Baltimore, Md.

Do not imitate, do not be swayed by fashion, but do what you are best fitted for, honestly and openly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEORGE PATTERSON'S NORTH DEVON BULL FOR SALE.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Mr. Patterson, who offers his celebrated Imported North Devon Bull for sale. It was imported from England and selected from a herd famous for its great milking qualities, and is now offered for sale because the owner wishes to replace him with another. He is the best bull in America, and of pure strain, as are all of Mr. Patterson's stock, whose reputation as a successful breeder is world wide.

FERTILIZERS.—The reader is referred to the advertisement of J. J. TURNER & Co., 42 Pratt street, Baltimore, who offer their "Excelsior"—Coe's Super Phosphate—Dissolved Bones—Peruvian and Mexican Guanos—Ammoniated Super Phosphate, &c., &c.

PATENT ADJUSTABLE HOE.—Those interested are referred to the advertisement of G. W. Hawxhurst, of Hartford, Conn., who offers to sell the patent right of this convenient implement. There is one on exhibition at this office.

STRAWBERRIES—FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c. Messrs. Edward J. Evans & Co., of York, Pa., offer a million Strawberry plants of nearly every variety for sale.—Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, of every description. See their advertisement and send for a catalogue.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore, offer a large stock of Agricultural Implements and Machinery for sale, consisting of Fans, Grain Drills, Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners, Cider Mills, Seeds, &c. Examine their advertisements.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.—John S. Reese & Co., offer additional testimonials as to the efficacy of this Guano.

GRAIN AND COMPOST DRILL.—Bickford & Huffman's celebrated machine is offered for sale by E. G. Edwards, 29 Light street, Baltimore—also, second-hand Engines and Boilers.

DURAND'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.—A new variety, is offered for sale by Francis Drill, Newark, New Jersey.

J. M. GRIFFITH & Co., Baltimore, offer the Victor Sargo Mill and Cook's Evaporator.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The American Farmer—A Monthly Magazine of Agriculture and Horticulture. Sixth series. Vol. 1, No. 1. Baltimore: Worthington & Lewis, Publishers.

We have received the first number of the revived issue of this valuable publication, which dates its existence back to the year 1819, and is the oldest agricultural journal in the country. It was suspended during the war, but is now re-issued under favorable auspices. A well conceived salutatory to the old friends of the *Farmer* opens the present number, and the general matter is well chosen, readable and instructive. We wish it much success.

The Rural Gentleman—A Monthly Journal devoted to Agriculture, &c. Baltimore: J. B. Robinson & Co. Publishers.

The first number of this new aspirant to the patronage of the agricultural public has been laid upon our table. Besides the usual articles adapted to the wants of the farmer and gardener, considerable space is devoted to the floral department.

Southern Ruralist—The July No. of this semi-monthly journal devoted to farming, gardening, &c., has been received. It is issued in a new and neat form, and is ably edited by Dr. H. A. Swasey. It is published in Amite City, Louisiana, at \$3 per annum.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

LETTERS FROM WAVERLY.

BY GRAPEVINE.

I am very glad to see the question agitated, "What has become of the Maryland State Agricultural Society?" Can it be possible that an association of so much importance to the planting interest of the State; a society that a few years ago, under the control of a few energetic business men, became such a valuable instrument in disseminating knowledge to the farmers, and around whose annual meetings and fairs, so many pleasant recollections entwine, is to become a thing of the past only?—Does it yet live, and is it only sleeping, like a great many other things until the war clouds have all passed, and the rainbow of peace again lights up the political horizon?

I do most sincerely hope that such is the case, and that steps may be taken to awaken the slumberer at an early day, for the fields are already white unto the harvest and there is no time to be lost. The whole State ought to move in this matter of reconstruction, and have a society in which every county will be represented. A great many important questions could be brought before it for discussion now. The experience of five or six years upon the subject of concentrated fertilizers; the new and valuable inventions in labor-saving machinery; the important subject of fruit culture; and the great change in the system of labor are all questions of vital importance to the farming interest, and an interchange of views and sentiments upon either or all these points would be beneficial to the whole State.

The first step in this matter appears to me to be the organization of County Societies or Farmer's Clubs; I am aware that these already exist, and are exceedingly useful in some of the counties. There ought to be one or more in every county in the State, composed of men who would derive pleasure and profit in visiting, at least once a year, every farm in their district, and reporting matters of interest to the Society at its monthly meetings. We are shamefully behind our Northern brethren in this respect. I was exceedingly mortified a few weeks ago upon looking over a list of county and State fairs, numbering about 360, advertised to be held at stated times, that not a single one was to take place south of Pennsylvania.

Brother farmers, shall these things overcome us, like a summer cloud, without our special wonder? We can do more with our soil and climate in three days, than they can with theirs in six. In every way we have the advantage, and yet they outstrip us in everything. Look at their small farms of forty, fifty and sixty acres, producing tons of fine fruits and vegetables, and enriching their owners, and then at our 300, 400 and 500 acre farms, where tobacco and corn are the principal crops, and what is the result? Miserable buildings, worm fences, bad roads, broken down gates, weeds everywhere, and cleanliness, neatness, tidiness, nowhere.

Now this must not be the case. If we would take the high position which our magnificent location, matchless climate, incomparable soil, unsurpassed facilities for getting our produce to market entitle us, we must arouse, shake off this lethargic sleep, and with hearts fired with a noble ambition charge home upon these errors and rout the whole battalion, horse, foot and dragoon.

I know of no better way to commence this reformation than by a farmer's club. It will naturally make a man feel badly to have his best friends come to visit his farm and find his horses and cows badly sheltered, stalls broken down, doors unbinged and flapping in the wind, fences in wretched condition, cornfields full of weeds, vegetable gardens neglected and his dwelling house uncomfortable and unattractive, and he will begin to brush up, at first only for the annual visit, but it will soon become a necessity. Let this reformation once take root in a district, and my word for it, before many years the whole country, perhaps the State, may feel its blessed influence.

One great difference between Northern and Southern farming, in my humble opinion, is the want of capital to farm profitably. In the Southern States generally,—although I am aware there are some noble exceptions—if a man has ten, twenty or thirty thousand dollars to invest in a farm, the first thought is, how many acres can I buy with it? and in nine cases out of ten, the entire capital is employed in the purchase of the farm alone, and he has to go into debt for the stock, and as soon as he takes possession, finds a thousand little pieces of work to do besides the regular work of the farm, but not having the means at hand to employ extra labor, it is all deferred to a more convenient season, which rarely comes to a large majority of farmers, and so the much needed repairs are never made.

In the North, about two-thirds or three-fourths of the capital is expended on the farm and stock, and the balance retained for working capital. Any man with a comprehension a trifle above an oyster, must see the result. One losing by not having labor to harvest all his grain as soon as it is fully ripe, not having the best implements to prepare it for market after it has been cut, and not having means to get it to market after it is prepared, and losing by not having labor to attend to other crops demanding immediate care whilst all hands are at the wheat;—the other prompt and ready at all times to see and supply any deficiency, is never dismayed. If his reaper is defective, in a day or two he has a new one, if his threshing machine is a poor one, it is replaced, and he has the satisfaction to see that the saving in his first crop of wheat more than pays for it; and so on with everything. If a division fence needs repairing, he does not wait until his own men can find time to do it, and in the meantime let cattle break in and destroy three or four times as much corn as would pay for a new fence, but sends for extra hands at once, and saves money by it.

I am not a Northern exotic, Messrs. Editors, stuck in the mud and finding fault with my neighbors, because I have nothing else to do, but an honest, hard-working Southerner, born and bred in sunny Maryland, whose motto has ever been upward and onward, am as willing to be taught truth by the most simple contraband in the State as by the most learned savans of the East—and have no other motive than trying by precept, as well as example, to induce my neighbors and brother farmers to join me in "ceasing to do evil and learning to do well."

As this matter has been brought before me very prominently this summer, I could not refrain from making a note of it, and here it is. A farmer of ten acres or ten thousand, can no more expect to succeed without sufficient capital to start with, than a merchant with a splendid store, but "a beggarly account of empty boxes" on the shelves make a fortune in a century.

Anne Arundel county, Md., July 20th, 1866.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

Cements and Paints for Leaky Roofs, Rough Fences, &c.

Messrs. Editors:—As our heavy autumnal rains are very apt to do much damage by coming through leaky roofs and soaking fences through with a moisture that greatly hastens the process of decay or rotting, perhaps the following recipes of Cements and Paints, derived from various sources, will be useful to your readers.

LEAKY ROOF AND CHIMNEY CEMENTS.

CEMENT FOR LEAKY ROOFS, &c.—The Scientific American says: "Five years ago, we applied a cement, composed of white lead paint, whitening and dry white sand to a small tin roof that leaked like a sieve—it soon became nearly as hard as stone, has never scaled off and has kept the roof since then perfectly tight. It was put on about the consistency of thin putty." Slater's cement for stopping leaks around chimneys is composed of linseed oil, whitening, ground glass and some brick dust. It is a good cement for this purpose, also for closing the joints of stone steps to houses.

LEAKS IN ROOFS, &c.—Four pounds of rosin, one pint of linseed oil, and one ounce of red lead, well mixed and applied with a brush to the leaky part or parts, will effectually prevent its leaking or letting the water through the roof, &c. So a cement composed of white lead paint, whitening and dry white sand, well mixed, and put on leaks in tin roofs to the consistency of about thin putty, will, it is said, soon harden like a stone, and not scale off, and so make leaky tin roofs water tight.

CEMENT FOR LEAKY ROOFS.—Mix pure white lead in boiled oil until it is about the thickness of thin paint, and then add hard and sharp granite sand to it until your paint is about the consistency of mortar. This cement applied to leaks in roofs, and around chimneys, with a trowel or broad bladed knife will, when dry, be as hard as stone, and very good for stopping all leakings of rain and snow through these defective portions of your roof.

CEMENT FOR STOPPING LEAKS.—A good and cheap preparation for stopping leaks around chimneys, in roofs, in wooden eave-troughs, where the water is not used, and of filling up all kinds of breaks and cracks which are exposed to the weather may be made by mixing lime with coal tar until it is like putty. Apply it with a large knife, and fill up the chinks where Jack Frost will be getting into the building.

FRENCH CEMENT.—2 parts (in bulb) of wood ashes, and 3 parts of clay and 1 part of dry and sharp sand well mixed together, and stirred in oil until it has the consistency of thick paint or mortar, and put on with a trowel or stiff brush, makes a cement, it is said, that will stick to wood as well as stone, and be impenetrable to rain and snow, and resist all weathers better than marble. This cement was discovered by the French in Algiers.

ROUGH FENCE AND OTHER OUT-DOOR PAINT.

CHRAP DRAB PAINT.—A very cheap, drab-colored paint may be made by merely mixing lime and skimmed milk until it has acquired the proper consistence for application with a brush. And it will not only look but adhere well to wood, whether smooth or rough, and also to brick, stone or mortar, and be as durable as the best oil paint.

DARK BROWN PAINT.—Pulverized charcoal and litharge in equal quantities, mixed with raw linseed oil, make a cheap and very durable dark brown paint for rough boards of out-houses. It is also a good paint for exposed iron work. The addition of yellow ochre makes it a dark cream color. Orange Judd, after quoting this, says: "For producing black color merely, it would be cheaper to buy lamp-black, which is in reality a very finely divided charcoal, collected from the smoke of rosin or turpentine. In ordinary times, lampblack is very cheap, and might be used instead of the charcoal. The greenish tint given by the yellow ochre would be preferable to the dark or blackish brown of only the litharge and coal or lampblack."

GAS TAR PAINT.—Coal gas tar, applied boiling hot to perfectly dry, that is internally dried, wooden fences, posts, shingles, &c., will make them impervious to rain and snow, and so make hemlock and other wooden materials far more durable than they otherwise would be. But as the intensely black color of this tar draws or absorbs so much solar heat as to twist or warp fence boards, &c., out of line, and is withal an unsightly color, it will be well to mix this gas tar with such other materials as will impart to it a less heat-absorbing and more desirable color for the eye to rest on.

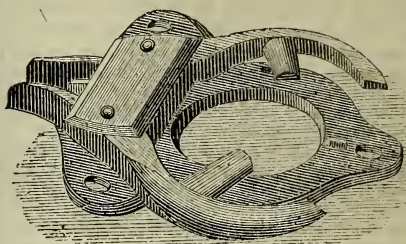
GREEN GAS TAR PAINT.—Gas tar, intermixed with yellow ochre, makes a very cheap and durable green paint for iron rails and coarse wooden fences, and wood work of any kind exposed to the weather.

COMMON TAR PAINT.—Common tar mixed with whitening, venetian red or French yellow Ochre, according to the color desired and made hot in a large iron kettle in the open air and applied with a large paint brush for an excellent preservative of fences, roofs, &c., and looks well for rough work. So shingles dipped in our common boiling tar and dried before they are nailed down for roofing, will also last much longer than usual.

PITCH PAINT FOR A BARN.—Six pounds of melted pitch, one pint of linseed oil and one pound of brick-dust or yellow ochre, well mixed, make an excellent and cheap paint for the rough work of a barn, both outside and inside.

Many readers of "*The Maryland Farmer*" doubtless have leaky roofs and fences that need a coat of some cheap and durable kind of cement or paint before our heavy Fall rains set in. If any of them can give us any new or superior recipes of various colors, such as green, brown, blue, drab or straw, made out of coal gas tar and other materials, mixed together in certain proportions, they will confer a favor by making the same known to the readers of your neat, interesting and valuable journal.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Patent Self-Acting Ox Yoke Bow Pin.

The above figure represents a very convenient open Ox Yoke Bow Pin. The plate, as seen above, upon which the pin moves, is screwed to the yoke over the bow hole. The two sections of the pin move on pivots; hence, there is no danger of letting the bow pin fall. And lastly, the parts of the pin are made of malleable iron; and the person yoking oxen has only to press the bow through the yoke when the beveled end thereof opens the sections of the pin, till the hole through the bow comes to them, when they close up and hold it fast until opened, which is done by pressing the two remote ends together, which act on the rivet, serving as fulcrums to levers. We see no reason why it should not be generally used, judging from the model deposited at this office. This invention was patented in 1865 by O. O. Woodruff, Hartford, Conn.

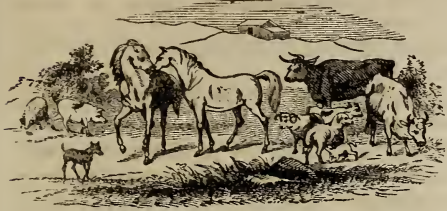
LACONIC.—A correspondent in Plaquemine, La., writes July 14th, 1866, as follows:—*Sirs:*—Please send me the Maryland Farmer. Let us work on—trust God—be true to liberty and country—hope ever.

THE LARGEST BELL.—The largest bell ever cast in the city of Baltimore, has just been completed at the works of Mr. Joshua Regester, Holliday street. It weighs thirty-six hundred pounds, and is intended for a church in Washington. It is nearly four feet high, and has a fine sonorous tone. Baltimore is so rapidly developing the capacity of her people to do whatever can be done in the mechanic arts, that it will not long be necessary to seek for any kind of mechanical work that she cannot supply.

The American Statesman.—A National Family Newspaper—Published weekly in New York at only \$1.50 per annum. Read advertisement.

Subscribe to the "*MARYLAND FARMER*,"—\$1.50 per year.

Live Stock Register.



THE MULE.

In this animal we have a valuable compound, possessing the hardiness of the ass, with the energy and activity of the horse. Incapable of reproduction or "breeding," its consideration may not properly belong here, and it will, therefore, receive only a brief notice. From its sterility, it is only valuable as an animal of labor, and especially as a substitute for the horse in warm climates. Contrasted with the horse, in reference to its use in this respect, we find he has many advantages, and among them may be found the following: 1st. His superior strength, both in drawing and carrying heavy burdens. 2d. His comparative freedom from disease and accident, as contrasted with the horse. 3d. His endurance of a temperature which would destroy that animal.

Among the economical advantages may be mentioned the amount of food consumed by him, as being less than that necessary for the horse. On this point an eminent writer says: "Although a large sized mule will consume somewhat more than half the food necessary for the horse, yet if we take into account the saving of expense in shoeing, farriery, and insurance against disease and accident, we may safely affirm that a clear saving of one-half can be substantiated."

The second, and perhaps greater, economical advantage lies in his superior longevity. Mr. Oliver, to whom allusion has already been made, informs us, that he saw in the West Indies a mule performing his task, "that he was assured by the owner was forty years old, and that he himself owns a mare mule twenty-five years old, which has been at work twenty-one years, and that he discovered no diminution in her powers, and within a year past he has often taken upwards of a ton's weight in a wagon to Boston, a distance of more than five miles."

These considerations have greatly increased the use of mules on the sugar, rice, and cotton plantations of the South, and have consequently resulted in their increased multiplication in Kentucky, where in 1850, there were of asses and mules 65,600. This

increased demand, coupled with a better acquaintance with the principles of breeding and rearing an animal much more desirable than those raised formerly, has, within the past ten years, given to the breeder an advance of more than one-half in the value of his stock, besides curtailing the expense incident to one year's feed.

As regards the kinds of mares to be used in the production of the best mules, I have but to endorse the views briefly expressed in the following quotation:—

"They should be large size, well made, young, full of life, large barreled, but small limbed, with a moderate sized head, and good forehead."—ALBERT ALLEN, in *Indus. and Com. (Louisville) Gazette*.

YOUNG STOCK.

Calves and lambs, well treated, will make better cows and sheep than if neglected and allowed to shift for themselves. We know that sheep improve a good deal, both in wool and mutton, on good keeping. The same is especially the case with calves. What you want is not to fatten, but to keep up a strong, healthy growth. At this season, good, tender grass and a little milk, no matter if it is not all sweet, and a little oat meal mixed in, will pay for itself in the thrifty growth which it will induce. A little extra care at this period of growth, is sure to be rewarded at a later age. The treatment of calves which we have often seen, such as turning them out to grass before they are old enough, and requiring them to eat what they know little about, or die, is cruel and wasteful in the extreme. There is no economy in neglecting young stock. They may live through it, but nature will demand her reckoning.

The same may be said of colts. Sweet, pure pasture grass is the best, but if this is short, a little oat meal is excellent for them. Oats make muscle rapidly, and this gives strength and power, and growth, and this is what all young stock needs to thrive upon. It is a great mistake to keep any stock short of feed, but especially young growing stock.—*Ploughman*.

GROSS AND NET WEIGHT OF SHEEP.—The usual net weight of sheep is, that the dressed carcass will weigh one half as much as the gross weight, and therefore when the sheep are sold at say five cents a pound alive, the price is equivalent to ten cents a pound for the meat, sinking the pelt and all the offal, so that the butcher, if he could sell the carcass at cost, would still have the pelt, rought fat, head, etc., for a profit. Hence it will be seen how it is that mutton in the carcass is often quoted in market reports at less than it appears by live stock report, to have actually cost.

PAULAR AND INFANTADO.

Of what significance is a name? Those interested in rearing sheep care but little for the name, so long as they are able to secure the best blood. It matters not from what family they breed, whether from the Paular, the Infantado, the South Down, &c., if they are only sure they have the breed best adapted to wool-growing purposes. The Old World contributed not only the best of her sons, but the best of her herds and flocks, in the early settlement of this country. Spain levied upon the best of her migratory flocks, and England and Scotland furnished the choicest of their folds. From that period to the present the importation of sheep has kept pace with whatever improvement there may have been in their different breeds. There has not been so much attention paid to the improvement of breeds in this country as in the Old World, for the reason that, until quite recently, the manufacture of wool has received comparative but little attention. Our American flocks have from time to time been greatly improved by a cross with the best European sheep; and doubtless this will continue to be the case in the future. The Saxon sheep began to be imported about the year 1824. They were much sought after, and shortly nine-tenths, at least, of all the Spanish Merino flocks in the United States were crossed by them. The benefits desired, it appears, were not secured by this cross, and in 1835 there was a movement made to restore the Spanish Merino blood, or the "old fashioned Merinos," as they were called. In 1840 an improved breed of French Merinos were introduced into this country, which found many warm admirers, and were of great value in improving the different breeds of sheep. Many of the excellencies our American Merinos possess are undoubtedly traceable to the pureness of their blood. Farmers would do well to note the pedigree of their flocks. Each pedigree has its relative value, dependent, of course, on its uses and upon local circumstances. If at an Agricultural Fair, or elsewhere an opportunity presents itself for obtaining stock to improve the breed of your flocks, let it not pass unimproved.—*Rural American*.

HOGS.

Some of the best raisers of pork with whom we are acquainted, do not allow their hogs to have a pen out of doors during the second year. Pigs during the first year are fond of vegetable roots, and will busy themselves in rooting after them. With suitable food they acquire length, breadth and depth, as is desirable by their owner, but it is at the expense of fat. The second year they should be treated in such a way as shall ensure the greatest amount of fat at the least expense. Keeping them under

shelter and away from the ground, is unquestionable the right course to pursue. For several years past we have not allowed our pigs to have access to the ground at all, and from our limited experience in hog raising, we are led to believe that we have been the gainer over the old plan. We furnish them liberally with weeds, roots and grass from the garden, which they relish, and which helps to keep them employed and good natured. These are all important conditions of the hog in economical pork raising. We are inclined to believe that the most economical method of raising pork for most persons where they do not have a large dairy, is to obtain, in August or September, pigs, and winter them to be fattened and killed the next fall. It does not cost but one-half as much to winter them as a spring pig, and during the spring months they will grow rapidly and easily make a hog weighing from three to four hundred weight. The last hundred pounds in a heavy hog often costs as much as all the rest of him.—*Maine Farmer*.

HORSE SHOEING.

In your extract from an old blacksmith's communication, he speaks of the horse's foot as being full of fibres, but does not suggest any remedies. I have raised a few and owned a number of horses, in the last forty-five years, not one ever having suffered with corns or lameness in any manner from bad shoeing. I always give the smith my directions for shoeing. I take as my guide nature, and follow it as near as possible. I do not allow the smith to take more off the hoof than would grow in the time the horse has had his shoes on. I do not allow him to pare the heels, but when he has finished the foot for the shoe, I allow him to rasp the heel gently. The shoe never should be put on so hot as to burn the hoof. The shoe on and the nails clinched, never permit the smith to file above the clinches of the nails, nature is not interfered with above the clinches, the friction of the sand and earth is doing all that is required, and any interference by the smith is unwise, for every time he files the hoof the wall of the hoof becomes thinner, and is less able to resist the concussion, the cause of so much lameness in horses. I frequently, during the winter season, if there is snow on the ground, take off my horses shoes and drive them until they wear the foot to the natural shape. I have done the same in the city. When I find their feet sufficiently broken down I have them shod, and the horse finds that he is much benefited by it, and so will his master.—*Corres. Maryland (Towsontown) Journal*.

The man who is in a passion is not fit to correct his child; and yet most of our children are thus corrected.

Horticultural.

LIME ON ORCHARDS.

The value of lime for many purposes in agriculture, is no longer a theoretical question, but an admitted *fact*. On orchards, its effects have been very surprising—and such, indeed, as to surprise even the most incredulous. For many uses, lime in the stone is preferable, if it is of a character that admits of its being reduced to a condition sufficiently fine for its application, for it then contains about fifty per cent. of carbon, a principle which enters largely into vegetables. Calcination, or burning, drives off the carbon, and renders caustic lime mild. In its freshly-slacked state, its application is, in most cases, attended with disadvantage, as its causticity proves harmful in many ways. In regard to the application of lime on orchards, it may be remarked that the fall is perhaps as favorable a season, on many accounts, as can be selected. Its effects are slow and lasting, and when spread on orchard grounds in August, or even in September or October, it will be felt the following year; whereas if applied in the spring, no advantage will accrue till the subsequent year, which would be a dead loss to the owner of one year's use of the pecuniary capital involved in the outlay of the experiment. In some cases, the favorable effects of lime have been clearly apparent for twenty years.

Old lime from the walls of buildings, is an excellent stimulant for fruit trees of all kinds; it acts immediately, and it acts long. In one case, a farmer who was engaged in repairing his dwelling, ordered a portion of the old plastering taken from the walls of one of his rooms, to be thrown from a window, where it was accidentally brought in contact with a plum tree which had always been unproductive, and a mere "cumberer of the ground." The subsequent year, however, it was filled with fruit. This change was owing to the lime, doubtless, as similar results have followed its application in various, indeed, in innumerable cases of a like character. We advise every person, therefore, who is the owner of an old and decayed orchard, to lose no time in giving each tree a dressing of lime, or better still, if he can procure it, of old plaster. A peck to a tree of middling size, and half a bushel to a large one, is sufficient, according to the experience of many; but though we would by all means recommend the application of even these small quantities when larger quantities cannot be procured, yet we should sooner advise a bushel and a half. We have no more faith in starving a tree or a hill of Indian corn than we have in starving an ox or a horse. The "penny wise and pound foolish" policy, adopted by so many, is a bad one for the farmer. It always results in loss.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

QUALITY IN BLACKBERRIES.

Those who raise blackberries must have noticed that some berries lack the sweetness of others.—These generally are less plump and vigorous. It must also have been noticed that when a branch is broken, the berry turns black and seems to ripen equally well with the others, though not so plump, nor so glossy. Taste this fruit, and there is a bitter or insipid taste—the flavor is gone. All this proves that a thoroughly healthy and vigorous shoot is necessary to produce high quality. Hence, manure may be used largely in the blackberry. It not only thrives the better, becomes larger and more glistening, but the flavor is improved, the quality in general is better. It needs also—and this is an important point—clean, and not crowded culture. Grass should not only be kept out, scrupulously, in and between the rows, but the ground kept mellow, and mulched before the fruiting season, so as to keep moist if possible during that important period.—Then if the canes are each distinct, so that the sun and air can have full play, the stalk well trimmed, say about four feet long, with the laterals in keeping, forming a graceful, compact shrub, there will be no difficulty. We have now reference more particularly to the New Rochelle. Whenever a cane ails, or a branch, the fruit will suffer; whether in the shade or out of it. A healthy stock will grow healthy, well-flavored fruit in the shade. The strawberry is here like the grape, it will gather sugar under its leaves. But the most is that it be healthy and thrifty. Barn-yard manure will do this; but mixed with rotten leaves and decayed chips, it will do it the more effectually. Few fruits thrive better with good attendance than the blackberry.—*Colman's Rural World.*

THE STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

A friend of ours in Ocean County, has a little patch of a quarter of an acre of land, which he set out a year ago in strawberries of the Wilson kind. This year he picks his second crop, which he estimates as bringing him \$150 or \$600 per acre, but reducing it to \$500 per acre, so as to allow for contingencies, and you at once see, that a small patch of five acres in strawberries alone, would yield from \$2000 to \$2500 per year. A larger income than is received by many farmers. This shows the profitability of the pursuit. There never yet was an excess of strawberries in market, and it is the quality that brings the price, and creates the demand.

Now we do recommend the culture of the strawberry on a liberal scale. It pays. The great markets of New York and Philadelphia are craving for fruit. Pears, tomatoes, currants, and in fact all small truck pays bountifully.

The most successful strawberry cultivator we have ever seen, sets his plants in drills about two feet apart, and covers the whole ground intervening up to the roots of the plants with pine straw, or "needles." This enables the fruit to ripen without being filled with grit, and it also enables the ground to retain the moisture and encourages the growth and thrift of the plant. The success of our friend in this, his first experiment, would certainly induce us to follow his example.

The berries are sent from here to New York, chiefly. A good berry brings a large price. The labor attending the culture of strawberries is small in comparison with the remuneration it is sure to bring. Other small fruits pay well. It is not necessary to buy half of Ocean county to test the experiment. Ten or twenty acres will be enough to make you rich, and if you are not above work, you will thank us for putting you in the way of success.—*New Jersey Courier.*

Pruning Hedges.

The present is about the best time to prune hedges, whether hemlock or Norway spruce, arbor vitae, or the maclura.

One thing should be borne in mind by those who are growing young hedges, which is, not to allow them to grow too large before the pruning shears are applied.

An evergreen hedge, particularly, by commencing to prune when the bushes are about four or four and a half feet high, can be made in any shape or form desired, without leaving unsightly stumps. They always seemed to us as though they *liked* to be pruned. They sort o' feel a little proud, at least they look smart and jaunty, after having their heads cropped.

Young hedges should receive careful attention, as they will become an eyesore instead of an ornament. They should be cautiously forked under the branches, at least every particle of grass and weeds should be removed; and if the soil is not rich, apply a good mulching of manure; but if sufficiently rich, grass, straw, or refuse of any kind may be used.

The hemlock, especially, which makes the most beautiful of all hedges, and the only one that really does well under shade, shows the effect of manure by a luxuriant growth of the darkest-green foliage that nature can present.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE DAISY, though everywhere loved and admired as the harbinger of summer, and the ornament of our fields, is, in the judgment of the farmer, a weed. Where it prevails too greatly, the land requires to be renovated by a course of good tillage, and by lime.

The Poultry House.

POULTRY YARD.

Select a dry piece of ground as far from the garden as can be allowed with due reference to your personal convenience; size to be determined by your wants; enclose it with a picket fence; the gates of the same, so that no fowl can get out, except through the little slips which you leave for the purpose, and can close at your pleasure.

Inside of this fence and about four feet distant from it, and four inches high, lay a curb, which, when filled up with earth and top-dressed with gravel, will make comfortable range on which to set the coops with the young broods, securing them from that which would otherwise settle under them—a row of plum trees will thrive, if well planted, just outside of this curb, and repay the services which the fowls render in destroying the insects that annoy them by their shade.

Two walks of four feet besetting each other, will be enough for convenience, and should be graveled or tanned; in the corners of these squares will be sufficient places for feed coops and troughs, sufficiently large for ducks and geese to wash in when confined in the yards. These squares should be set in raspberries in rows four feet apart, these being plowed occasionally will afford them the loose ground they so much delight in; and every one must have observed how they cluster about the roots of drooping shrubbery.—*Indus. and Com. Gazette.*

LICE IN CHICKEN-HOUSES.—We hardly know what to advise to rid the houses of this pest. We have always found lime-washing effectual when thoroughly done. It must be well worked into all crevices; holes which the brush cannot reach must be stopped and the operation must be repeated till the desired change takes place. If the fowls are supplied in the house and in their run with a couple of bushels of dust, or better still, of wood ashes, with which should be mixed four or five pounds of black sulphur, they will use it as a bath and rid themselves of their visitors.—*Ag. Gaz.*

GOLDEN RULES FOR POULTRY-KEEPERS.—*Saunders's Domestic Poultry* gives these rules: Never overfeed. Never allow any food to lie about. Never feed from trough, pan, basin, or any vessel. Feed only when the birds will run after the feed, and not at all if they seem careless about it. Give adult fowls their liberty at daybreak. Never purchase eggs for hatching purposes until a hen is ready to set. For seven or eight days before hatching, sprinkle the eggs with cold water while the hen is off. This will prevent the frequent complaint that the chicken was dead in the shell.

PORTABLE CIDER AND WINE MILLS.



The old fashioned Cider Mill is fast being superseded by the introduction of the light, beautiful but compact and substantial Portable Cider Mills which have proven themselves so well adapted to the wants of the farmer. The Portable Presses are made of various sizes, adapting it to large producers of cider, as well as for family use. The labor to work one of these machines consists in turning the



handle to grind the apples into pomace, or the grape into must, as it is applied to either wine or cider—which can be performed by any ordinary hand. They make clean and sweet cider—you can make the cider as you want it, and when you want it, and in quantities from one gallon to barrels—with it you can also press currants, cherries, berries, &c.

TO MAKE CIDER.

Pick all the apples, rejecting those not sound, wash them clean, and afterwards let them lie and get dry. Grind and press them, using no water or straw, or any substance that will give the cider an unpleasant taste, as on the purity and cleanliness of the apples depends the quality of the cider. Strain the juice through woolen or other close bag, put into clean barrels, and set in a moderately cool place, keeping the barrel full all the time, so that the impurities may work off at the bung. After it has done fermenting, carefully rack it off, let it stand a few days, and bung it up.—As the air tends to sour the cider, it is a good plan to provide a bent tin tube, one end fastened in the bung and the other to drop down into a bucket of water. This will let

all the gas pass off, and not let the air get to the cider. The quicker the pomace is pressed after being ground, the lighter will the color be, and darker if not pressed for twenty-four hours after being ground. The cider from the second and third pressing will be the richest. The reverse is the case in making wine, as a severe pressure on the *must* makes sour wine. Cider making should be conducted with all the care that wine making is.

Most any good sour apple will make cider, but more generally an apple full of juice, and not very good to eat, will make the best. The Virginia crab perhaps excels all other apples for cider making.

When bottled up with a little rock candy, and wired, it will, after standing some time, sparkle like champagne, when opened.

To get cider very strong, expose it in a tub in extremely cold weather, and remove the ice that forms. As this can be only water, it leaves the cider that remains of additional strength.

Any substance put in to arrest the fermentation is of doubtful value, as all good cider must be perfectly fermented to be healthy. You had better depend rather on careful and clean making, and bottle tightly at the proper time.

WINE MAKING.

Pick the grapes off the stems when fully ripe, rejecting bad ones. Pass them through one of the Wine Mills to tear open the skins, but not to bruise the pulp. Press moderately; then get all that remains in the must to make brandy or an inferior wine of. Strain and fill into clean barrels; then insert a bent tube tight in the bung, and let the lower (outside) end rest under the surface of water in a bucket, so that while all the gas shall escape, the air will not get to the wine. When it has done fermenting, rack it off into clean barrels, bung it up, and set in a cool place; bottle it in a few months. The great secret of making good wine is to select only the best grapes, and not press out the sour portion of the pulp. Nothing is here said about the numerous mixtures of water, sugar and grape juice, which are frequently concocted and sold under the name of wine, but only of the pure juice of the grape, properly fermented.—W. O. Hickok.

APPLE BUTTER AND CIDER.

These luxuries may be enjoyed for at least three-fourths of the year, if a little care is bestowed in their preparation. The best apple butter is made of sound sweet apples for the cider, and tart ones to cook with it. The operation is simple when once understood, and I am surprised that those having the material should dispense with this cheap, healthful and excellent preserve. I make it on a large scale in a wash boiler with a copper bottom. The apples are carefully washed before the cider is made. The latter, after being carefully strained, is put in the boiler and boiled down to one-half—the scum which arises being skimmed off. (This is really the sediment which would go the bottom if the cider were allowed to remain over night before the boiling commenced.) The boiler is already half full of cider, filled up with apples pared, cored and sliced, (tart being the best) and the cooking now commences in good earnest. It is best to leave a few of the apples out until the others have boiled half an hour, to prevent their running over. They must be constantly stirred now, for this is the most important part of the work. If left in a boiler five minutes without attention, it would burn. As the cooking progresses the danger of burning increases, for the fluid is gradually reduced to a solid.

If spices are used, they should not be put in until the butter is nearly done. Ground cloves, cinnamon and mace are considered best; but I prefer leaving out all stimulants, and enjoy the natural taste of the fruit. The consistency of the butter may vary with the taste of the person. I like it rather thin, but it will keep longer by being thoroughly cooked. Many will not undertake the "job" because they think it takes too long to get it through. I have made nearly a bushel a day by keeping the cider and apples constantly boiling. I would put on the cider early in the morning, and by noon it would be ready for the apples, which are put in without allowing the cider to cool, and the work would be over by 7 or 8 o'clock.

I forgot to state that the cider should be stirred occasionally to prevent scorching, and bits of china may be dropped in after the apples are put on, to keep them from sticking to the bottom.

Many think there is nothing like a large brass kettle for this purpose, but I have made it of the best quality (in other's estimation) with the common wash boiler. Again, I have made it of very fair quality by using specked apples (unfit for market) for the cider, by washing them carefully and straining, as above shown. There is no more profitable mode of disposing of the cullings of your apples, if they are not more than one-fourth rotten.

I think pears might be made into delicious preserves by being cooked in the same manner with apple cider, or even pear cider. This is an important item of domestic economy when sugar and butter are so high, for apple butter will save both, and is far more wholesome than other butter.

Cider may be kept for an indefinite period, by first washing the apples, which should be sound, then straining, then boiling an hour or more, taking off the scum, then bottling it and putting it away in a cool place. This is a far better and much less injurious method than using sulphate of lime, which is a poison.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

KEEPING APPLES.

Take any common box, such as may be obtained at the grocers, let a layer of saw dust be sprinkled at the bottom of the box, then a layer of apples placed in it so that they do not touch each other. Upon these place a layer of saw dust, and so on until the box is filled. The boxes, after being packed in this way, should be placed on the wall in the cellar, up from the ground, where they are kept, perfectly retaining their freshness and flavor. Apples can be kept good in this way for a year.

It will be needless to remark, that no apple will keep late, by any process of packing, that has been bruised or injured in picking. Apples should be handled carefully, and the less moving about, after having been picked, the better. A large part of the fruit grown and sold in market, has been so injured by careless gathering, pouring into the barrels and rough handling while being driven to market, that it soon decays, under whatever treatment it may be subjected for the purpose of keeping.

TO PRESERVE CIDER.—We give the following receipt for preserving cider, kindly furnished us by one of our lady readers, and having recently tasted of cider kept sweet and clear by this method, can testify to the value of the receipt: To one barrel of cider put in one pound mustard seed, two pounds raisins, and one-fourth pound of the sticks (bark) of cinnamon.—*Maine Farmer.*

It is estimated that the wool crop of Ohio, this year, will reach 30,000,000 lbs.

BARN CISTERNS.

We commend the following from an exchange as worthy the attention of every farmer who may not have facilities for watering stock:

One of the most important pendages to the barn or stable, is a well-built, capacious cistern. Having a full supply of pure water in the barn-yard is not only a great convenience, saving much time in taking horses and cattle to the pond or brook to drink, but the water from a well kept cistern is much more healthful to stock than the water from many of the "stock ponds," which during the summer months, when water is most needed, are but little more than mud holes.

The water that falls upon an ordinary sized barn, in the course of a year, is sufficient for all the stock that will probably find shelter in and around the barn; in the winter time, when the ponds are frozen, having water in the barn-yard is a great convenience, not only for watering stock, but for wetting the cut straw and hay that should be fed with meal to the farm horses and cattle.

Many farmers who have never experienced the advantage of a barn cistern, would avail themselves of them if they knew with how little cost and trouble they can be built. In ordinary clay soils, a cistern may be built without brick—except for the arch—by merely making the excavation of the size and depth required, and laying the mortar immediately on to the clay sides; if well done, with good hydraulic cement, and clean, coarse sand, it will be as permanent as if plastered upon a brick wall.

Brick will be required for the arch. To turn this about eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, a shoulder should be made the width of the brick, on which the arch is to rest. One thousand brick will be sufficient for a cistern of the capacity of one hundred gallons, constructed on this plan, and the whole may be built at a cost of \$50. On many farms brick may be already on hand, and some farmers, perhaps, would prefer to wall the entire cistern from the bottom. To do this two-thirds, or perhaps three-quarters more brick would be required.

The most proper form, and which gives the greatest strength to a cistern, is that of an ordinary jug—say ten or twelve feet deep, and six or eight feet in diameter at the bottom, increasing in the middle to nine or ten feet, and from the middle upwards the size should be contracted to the base of the arch to six feet or less. Such a cistern will hold from one hundred to one hundred and fifty gallons, and would afford a supply of water for twenty head of animals continually. It is important to secure as freshly burnt hydraulic cement as possible. The coarsest sand makes the strongest mortar. This should be clean, that is, free from any clayey or marly substance. Every good mason knows the proportions in which these should be mixed.

LIME IN OLD GARDENS.—Old garden soils which have been very liberally manured, sometimes become sour for want of alkali, and in such cases the use of lime and even of quick lime, is judicious.—The decomposition of foetid matters is thus secured, and the acid products of previous decompositions are neutralized, while the soil is rendered more pulverulent, and less inclined to cake from extreme heat or moisture.—*Mops.*

Machinery for Southern Households.

A majority of families in the late slave holding States have, says the *Turf, Field and Farm*, by the loss of their slaves, been suddenly thrown upon their own individual resources and efforts to supply the commonest requirement of house keeping, hence it is, the writer being himself among the unfortunate, is ever alive to the important question of supplying the lost labor by such machinery as should come into common use in every Southern home—such as washing, ironing and wringing machines, machines for knitting and weaving, &c. Of the former, he has seen one (Lamb's), which by the simplest process, within the power and capacity of a child, will convert cotton or woollen yarn into a pair of stockings in fifteen minutes. A farmer may, at least, double the value of his wool by passing it through this machine, and the work may be done by children to beguile the tedium of long winters' evenings. The weaving machine performs admirably, turning out twenty yards of cloth per diem, by simply turning a crank.

The Family Gem Sewing Machines, costing but five dollars, and warranted for five years, should be in every house, as should Doty's Clothes Washer and the universal Clothes Wringer.

ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.—The New England Farmer tells a correspondent who asks what he shall do with his wood ashes, to bring them to Concord, N. H., where 25 cents per bushel will be paid for unleached ashes, and where Gov. HILL, the good farmer will pay 50 cents per bushel if he can not get them lower, regarding them as worth, in the shape of manure *one dollar a bushel*. We quote:

The Romans—and they new something about the use of fertilizers—were well acquainted with its properties, and esteemed it highly as a dressing for the land. Old Cato recommended it. Palladius said that a soil treated with a coat of ashes would require no other manure for five years. A German who published a Treatise on Husbandry in 1570, tells us that in Lombardy, "they like the use of ashes so well, that they esteem it far above any dung—and from the day of that German writer to this day, the testimony of the common farmers, and that of the leading agricultural writers, is not only in favor of the use of ashes, but they believe it to be *one of the best fertilizers known by husbandmen*."

TO REMOVE STUMPS.—A correspondent of the *Rural Register* states that Mr. John Barnes, of Baltimore, removed a troublesome stump from near his house in the following manner: "Last fall, with an inch augur, he bored a hole in the centre of the stump ten inches deep, and into it put about half pound of oil of vitriol, and corked the hole up tight. This spring the whole stump and roots, extending all through their ramifications, were so rotten that they were easily eradicated."

If true, the above would be a cheap method of removing stumps. The sulphuric acid can be bought for about five cents per pound.

ALKALI.

This term is constantly used by farmers in speaking of manures. It is well to understand its derivation and precise meaning. It is of Arabic origin. Dr. Dana says that *Kali* is the Arabic word for bitter, and *al* is like our word *super*; we say fine and superfine; so *kali* is bitter; *alkali*, superlatively bitter, or truly, *alkali* means the "dregs of bitterness."

Alkali is a general term which includes all those substances that have an action like the ley of wood ashes. If this ley is boiled down, it forms potash. What is chiefly understood by the term *alkalies*, means potash, soda, and ammonia. Potash is the alkali of *land* plants; soda is the alkali of *sea* plants; and ammonia is the alkali of *animal* substances.

Potash and soda are fixed; that is, not easily raised in vapor by fire. Ammonia always exists as vapor unless fixed by something else.

Lime, fresh slacked, has the alkaline properties of potash, but weaker—so has calcined magnesia, but in a less degree than lime. Here are two substances earthy in their look, having alkaline properties.—They are called, therefore, *alkaline earths*. When the tongue is touched with a bit of quick lime, it has a hot, burning, bitter taste. These are called alkaline properties. Besides these, they have the power of combining with and taking the sour out of all sour liquids and acids; that is, the acid and the alkali neutralize each other. Were it not for this, there would probably be no such thing as vegetable growth.—*N. E. Farmer*.

THE UNCHANGEABLE LAND.—Things do not change in the East. As Abraham pitched his tent in Bethel, so does an Arab sheikh now set up his camp; as David built his palace on Mount Zion, so would a Turkish pasha now arrange his house; in every street may be seen the hairy children of Esau, squatting on the ground, devouring a mess of lentils like that for which the rough hunter sold his birthright; along every road plod the sons of Rechab, whose fathers, one thousand years ago, bound themselves and theirs to drink no wine, plant no tree, enter within no door, and their children have kept the oath; at every khan young men sit around the pan of parched corn, dipping their morsel into the dish; Job's plow is still used, and the seed is still trodden into the ground by asses and kine; olives are shaken from the bough as directed by Isaiah; and the grafting of trees is unchanged since the days of Saul. The Syrian house is still, as formerly, only a stone tent, as a temple was but a marble tent. What is seen now in Bethany may be taken as the exact likeness of the house of Lazarus, where Mary listened and Martha toiled, or as the house of Simon, the leper, where the precious box of ointment was broken, and whence Judas set out to betray his Master.—*Dickens' All the Year Round*.

Ladies Department.

MAKE YOUR HOME BEAUTIFUL.

Make your home beautiful—bring to it flowers,
Plant them around you to bud and to bloom;
Let them give life to your loneliest hours,
Let them bring light to enliven your gloom;
Make your OWN WORLD,—one that never has sorrowed—
Of music, and sunshine, and glad summer air.
A HOME WORLD whose forehead care never has furrowed,
And whose cheek of bright beauty shall ever be fair.

Make your home beautiful,—weave round its portal
Wreaths of the jessamine, and delicate sprays
Of red fruited woodbine, with joy immortal
That blesses and brightens wherever it strays.
Gather the blossoms too—one little flower,
Varied verbenæ, or sweet mignonette,
Still may bring bloom to your desolate bower,—
Still may be SOMETHING to love and to pet.

Make your home beautiful,—gather the roses
That hoard up the sunshine with exquisite art;
Perchance they may pour, as your darkest day closes,
That soft summer sunshine down into your heart!
If you can do so,—oh! make it an Eden
Of beauty and gladness,—remember 'tis wise,
'Twill teach you to long for that home you are needing,
That haven of beauty beyond the blue skies!

Make your home beautiful,—sure 'tis a duty.—
Call up your little ones, teach them to walk
Hand in hand with the wandering Angel of Beauty,
Encourage their spirits with nature to talk.
Gather them round you, and let them be learning
Lessons that drop from the delicate wings
Of the bird and the butterfly—ever returning
To Him who has made all these beautiful things.

Make home a hive where all beautiful feelings
Cluster like bees, and their honey-dew bring;
Make it a temple of holy revealings,
And love its bright Angel with "shadowing wing."
Then shall it be when afar on life's billows,
Wherever your tempest-tossed children are flung,
They will long for the shade of the home "weeping willow,"
And sing the sweet songs which their Mother had sung.

THE ART OF CONVERSATION.

How few people know what to say, and when to say it, what topics to leave untouched and what to dwell upon, what subjects to introduce, with the happy art of setting a visitor at ease, or what to shun, as on that occasion particularly mal a propos, and independent of healths and weather, get up and keep in circulation, a brisk, intelligent conversation, that shall be neither gossip nor prose.

It is a hard matter to talk to some persons, as we all know by dear experience; the crops and weather are soon discussed and politics are stale. They cannot see the point of a joke till two months after it is related, so that retort fails, and they do not know Tennyson from any other man, and "aint" much opinion of "verses" any way, but they know every inch of ground the old flag covers and you have them at home there. They are familiar with the tariff, and the public interest, and the advance of free knowledge, and the right of one man to be as good as another, and out of such momentous subjects as these you can strike a discussion of much interest, if you once break the surface crust. You will have to bore and be bored, but you will eventually "strike oil," and any grains of such intelligence are worth more than the platitudes of speech, which make men resemble parrots, and are about as good mental aliment as chewing sawdust. But occasionally you meet with a person who seems to know a little of everything; he describes what he has seen, and it passes like a panorama before you; he quotes familiar authors, and they gather new beauty; he speaks of people he has seen and

known, and you feel that if you ever met them, you might know them intuitively, and his stories are neither old nor pointless. Your minds communicate by the electric cord of sympathy, and you wonder that another should have read and commented as you have. The interchange of ideas does you both good, yet if you had never learned the art of conversation the stores of your minds would have been the suppressed perfume of a flower; the air would have been no sweeter, and the flower no fairer for its existence.

To converse well is a duty we owe ourselves and each other. Imagine the sublime ignorance of that man who drove fast horses, and wore good clothes, and remarked to a young lady, that he preferred living in the country because it was "so seclure," and that he owned a house in the city which he rented, but the family in it only remained "on suffrage." That, in a country of free schools, free papers, free books, and as he probably estimated it, free speech; fortunately there is a want of sensibility in such characters that renders them impervious to the shafts of ridicule, and they blunder on, without benefiting any one by their much speaking.

How easily an inexhaustible flow of conversation can be produced. You are making a call, and pick up a volume of Mrs. Browning; you speak of the large-hearted poetess and her love for glory. Thence, you glide to dynasties, and you discuss Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi; and Louis Napoleon is suggested and his life of Cesar criticized, and finally you touch British power, and come home, wondering what, after all, we shall do with Jeff. Davis, and you lay the book down after an hour's pleasant chat on world wide topics. The ten minutes gossip you indulged in after, is necessarily too short to hurt any one, but if it had formed the nucleus of that longer talk, what characters would have vanished into thin air before the breath of scandal!

Learn to converse well; if it is not a natural gift acquire it. You may be a walking encyclopædia and pass for a dummy, if you never say anything worth remembering. Read, and talk about what you read, discuss life in all its practical bearings, acquire knowledge and then diffuse it, and see how much more good you will get out of your twenty-four hours than the man who smiles steadily and shakes his head when you tell him the world moves. Read the papers daily, but read them for something else than the news. There are short articles that contain volumes of wisdom in their brief sentences. There are moral essays as emphatic as sermons, and seed dropped by the way that blossom when you touch them, and by such friction your thoughts will grow luminous and flash out into inspired words. I recall now two sisters, who sat together at an evening party, playing wall flower approvingly, but with an inward monition that they should be doing something else, so one nudged the other with "Say something, say something, Sal," and the other responded. "What shall I say, Kate?" and that was the burden of their conversation all the evening; yet one of them taught a distriet school, and was quite an intelligent girl, had ideas without being able to communicate them, a misfortune that clings to the "say something" family.

A well educated person may be a very poor talker; but one who has a mind stocked with clear and harmonious ideas should endeavor to give them a graceful outlet; the plainest and most concise words are the most elegant; the stilted phrase belongs to a past day. When you are in the society of one known to be a peer among men, listen carefully and take notes. You need not become his echo, but he may serve as a model, and the mental treasures he casts forth you may profit by, since "Good the more communicated, more abundant grows."—Mrs. M. L. Royne.

LITTLE GIRLS.

I cannot well imagine a home more incomplete than that one where there is no little girl, to stand in the void of domestic circle which boys can never fill and to draw all hearts within the magic ring of her presence. There is something about little girls which is especially lovable; even the wilful, naughty ways seem utterly void of evil, when they are soon followed by the sweet penitence that overflows in such gracious showers. Your boys are great, noble fellows, loving, and full of good impulses, but they are noisy and demonstrative, and dearly as you love them, you are glad their place is out of doors! but Jennie with her light step is always beside you; she brings the slippers for papa, and with her pretty dimpled fingers, unfolds the paper for him to read; she puts on a thimble no bigger than a fairy's, and with some very mysterious combination of "doll rags," fills up a small rocker by mamma, with a wonderful assumption of womanly dignity. And who shall tell how the little thread of speech that flows with such sweet, silvery lightness from those innocent lips, twines itself around the mother's heart, never to rust, not even when the dear little face is hidden among the daisies as so many mothers know.

But Jennie grows to be a woman, and there is a long and shining track from the half-latched door of childhood till the girl blooms into the mature woman. There are the brothers who always lower their voices when they talk to their sister and tell of the sports, in which she takes almost as much interest as they do, while in turn she instructs them in all the little minor details of home life, of which they would grow up ignorant if not for her. And what a shield she is upon the dawning manhood, wherein so many temptations lie. Always her sweet presence to guard and inspire them, a check upon profanity, a living sermon on immorality. How fragrant the cup of tea she hands them at the evening meal; how cherry her voice as she relates the little incidents of the day. No silly talk of incipient beaux, or love of a young man on the promenade. A girl like that has no empty space in her head for such thoughts to run riot in, and you don't find her spending the evening in the dim parlor with a questionable young man for her company.

When her lover comes he must say what he has to say in the family sitting room, with father and mother, or, if ashamed to, there is no room for him there. Jennie's young heart has not been filled by the pernicious nonsense which results in so many unhappy marriages or hasty divorces. Dear girl, she thinks all the time of what a good home she has, what dear brothers, and on bended knees craves the blessing of Heaven to rest on them, but she does not know how far, very far for time and eternity her own sure example goes, how it will radiate as a blessing into other homes, where a sister's memory will be consecrated ground of the past.

Cherish, then, the little girls, dimpled darlings, who tear their aprons, and cut the table-clothes, and eat sugar, and are themselves the sugar and salt of life. Let them dress and undress their doll babies to their heart's content, and don't tell them Tom Thumb and Red Riding Hood are fiction, but leave them alone till they find out, which they will all too soon. Answer all the funny questions they ask, and don't make fun of their baby theology, and when you must whip them, do it so that if you should remember it, it would not be with tears, for a great many little girls lose their hold suddenly, before the door from which they have just escaped is shut, and find their way back to the angels. So be gentle with the darlings, and see what a track of sunshine will follow in the wake of the little bobbing heads that daily find a great many hard problems to solve.

It is usually the little excesses that cause our misery.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—To make a wine equal in value to Port, take ripe blackberries or dewberries; press the juice from them; let stand thirty-six hours to ferment, lightly covered; skim off whatever rises to the top; then to every gallon of the juice add one quart of water and three pounds of sugar, (brown will do); let it stand in an open vessel for twenty-four hours; skim and strain it, then barrel it; let it stand eight or nine months, when it should be racked off and bottled and corked close—age improves its quality.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.—To three pounds of ripe blackberries add one pound of white sugar; let them stand twelve hours, then press out the juice and strain it; add one-third of good spirits; to every quart, add one teaspoonful of finely-powdered all-spice. It is at once fit for use. Our native grapes produce the best of wine, which is easily made.

COMMON GRAPE WINE.—Take any quantity of sound ripe grapes; with a common cider press extract the juice; put it into barrels, cover the bung lightly; after fermentation has ceased, cork it; place it in a cellar or house. In twelve months, you will have good wine, which improves by age; let it stand on its lees.—*Scientific American.*

SPICED CANTELOUPE.—We prefer the rough skin, firm fruit, though ripe. We tried the large California citron this year and found them very good. Take out the seed, cut and pare, then cover the whole quantity with good cider vinegar. We used a large earthen crock and let it stand over night. Next morning measure the vinegar and throw away the half of it. Then to every quart that is left add three pounds of sugar, and put it on the stove with the fruit and let it simmer until you think it done. I think we did ours over two hours.—Don't forget to cook with it half an ounce of cloves and one ounce of cinnamon. I suppose that amount of spice to every quart of juice is the right way, but I only put that quantity to five pints of juice or vinegar. I also used white sugar, and think it cheap as any. I know a good cook who does the most of her spicing and preserving in tin pans, and I followed her example with my spicing and had no trouble; there is more danger of burning preserves.—*Cor. Ger. Tel.*

HOW TO AVOID DAMP WALLS.—The following is stated to be a good remedy for damp walls:—Three-quarters of a pound of mottled soap to one gallon of water. This composition to be laid over the brickwork steadily and carefully with a large flat brush, so as not to form a froth or lather on the surface. The wash to remain twenty-four hours, to become dry. Mix half a pound of alum with twenty-four gallons of water; leave it stand for twenty-four hours, and then apply it in the same manner over the coating of soap. Let this be done in dry weather.

A NICE WAY TO COOK CHEESE.—Cut a quarter of a pound of cheese into small slices, and boil a minute in a teacupful of water; beat one egg and one tablespoonful of flour together adding gradually one pint of milk; pour into the boiling cheese and stir, which, after a few minutes cooking is fit to serve for a supper relish.

CEMENT FOR AN AQUARIA.—Mix well dried powdered venetian red, 3 lbs., with oxide of iron, 1 lb., and add as much boiled oil as will leave the mixture in the state of a stiff paste.

MAKING BISCUIT.—One teacup cream, two of buttermilk, two teaspoons soda, one cream tartar; mix soft, bake quick, and they are good enough for any woman's husband.

TO CLEAN KNIVES.—I find that in taking one-half of a raw potato and dip that in brick dust and apply it to knives, has an excellent effect in brightening them—a desideratum to all housekeepers and families certainly most devoutly to be wished.

A Very Good Farm.

A gentleman of this city who had determined to retire from the care of business and indulge himself in a mania for amateur farming, had a very attractive estate—on paper—presented to his notice by a broker. There was the usual substantial dwelling house, large barn and out-buildings, unfailing spring of water, thrifty fruit trees, rich pasture and arable lands, etc. etc.; situated, of course, in the "immediate vicinity of school houses, churches and all the advantages of civilization." The merchant was charmed with the description and was on the point of purchasing, when he happened to meet an old farmer acquaintance, whom, he remembered, lived in the neighborhood of the contemplated investment. After the usual inquiries on the merchant's part in regard to weather, prospect of crops, etc., and on the farmer's as to the proper method of disposing of the "coopoons" on some Government bonds, the merchant asked—

"Do you know G——'s place up your way?"

"Know it! yaas, guess I do; live 'thin two mile o' my place. Dreffle shif'les critter, tho'; hasn't got much of anything on his farm except a heavy mortgage. Goin' to sell him out putty soon, I guess.

"Indeed!" said the merchant thoughtfully; "mis-managed I suppose—don't attend to his business. Splendid piece of land though, is it not?"

"Waal, might be for some purposes; our s'lect men did think of buying it once for a cemetery, but the sile' so orful poor and sandy that nothin' ever come up that was planted in it, and they were afraid there'd never be any resurrection there!"

The broker lost his sale of that farm.—*Ex.*

BONE PICKING MACHINE.—A Yankee has invented a machine for picking the bones out of fishes. It is said to be a novel contraption. All a person using it has to do is to set the machine (the fish being in it) on a table, turn a crank, and the fish will fly right down his or her throat, and the bones under the grate. The other day, a countryman got hold of one, and happened to turn the crank the wrong way. The result was that the fish was thrown under the grate, and the bones down his throat, filling the fellow so full of bones that he could'n't get his shirt on for a whole week. Dangerous machine that.

CHARMING AS THE NEWEST NOVEL.—"The new edition of Webster's Quarto Dictionary is a monument of literary labor, which will attract the attention of the learned, the world over. It is as *charming as the newest novel*. I turn over page after page, and know not when to close it. I hope that the day is not far distant, when every school in our State will have a copy."—*Samuel T. Bates, Dep. Sup't. Com. Schools of Penn.*

QUALITIES OF CATTLE.—Ayrshires for cheese; Devons for butter; and Alderneys for cream. These, on the best native stock, will improve. The improved Short Horns combine these qualities to a large extent, and are, besides, superior for beef. When we say the Alderneys for cream, we mean the richest cream, not the most, as less milk is given by them than by the Devons, and less butter made from a cow. For the farmer who has but few cows, the improved Short Horns are the best, as they combine more or less the good qualities. Excellent for milk, they are still more so for beef.—*Colman's Rural World.*

BEDDING AND VENTILATION.—The Boston Cultivator gives the following sensible advice: Every farmer should see to it himself, however trustworthy may be his boys or other assistants, that his cattle, sheep, horses and hogs are well bedded as well as well fed and watered; also, that his barn or barns, where his stock is kept and fed, is or are well ventilated. Domesticated animals, as well as man himself, need fresh air, and when compelled to breathe a tainted and therefore an irrespirable atmosphere, it is at the expense or risk of health and the highest purposes which one has in stock breeding and keeping. Any observing farmer can tell on opening his barn in the morning whether the ventilation thereof is ample.

LIME.—The use of lime as an application to the soil, it is believed by some, acts in two ways—one as a *stimulant* that promotes vegetation by causing the soil with which it is mixed to exert itself; and the other, in promoting the growth of trees and plants by enriching the land as *manure*, and adding to the quantity of vegetable food. By others it is looked upon in a chemical and medicinal point of view, acting as an alterative, a corrector, a dissolver, or a decomposer; a disengager of certain parts of the animal, vegetable, and mineral substances contained in the soil, and as a retainer and a combiner with others, but not as a substance, like dung, or decayed organic matter, fit for the immediate nourishment of plants.—*Prof. Holmes.*

BROOM CORN SEED, is good food for any kind of stock. Fowls eat it whole, but for horses, cattle and hogs, it should be ground. If horses will eat it unground, give it to them in that way.

On most soils two horses cannot plow deep enough; to use four horses is inconvenient and requires an extra driver. Harness three horses abreast and you have the best possible plow team.

We keep the money we earn—none other.

BALTIMORE MARKETS---July 28.

Prepared for the "MARYLAND FARMER" by JOHN MERRYMAN & CO., BALTIMORE.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES—Pot \$8.25@8.50; Pearl \$15.50@16.00
BESSEY—Western and Southern 36@40 cts.
COFFEE—Ordinary to prime Rio 13@18½ cts. gold.
COTTON—

Upland.	Orleans.
Ordinary.....28@29 cts	30 cts.
Good Ordinary.....30@31 cts.	32 cts.
Low Middling.....33@34 cts.	33 cts.
Middling.....35@37 cts.	38 cts.

FISH—
No. 1 Mackerel.....\$19.50@20.00
" " ".....18.00@18.50
" " " large new.....14.00@15.00
Herrings, Shore (split).....5.00@6.00
" Labrador.....5.50@6.50
" Halifax (gibbed).....3.50@4.50
" Magdalen.....3.25@3.50
" Potomac and Susquehanna.....8.50@9.00
" North Carolina.....7.50@8.00
Hake (new) ½ 100 lbs.....3.50@4.00
New scale Herrings ½ box.....60@70
No. 1 ".....50@50 cts.
Codfish (new).....4.00@5.00

FLOUR—
Howard Street and Super and Cut Extra..\$ 9.75 @ \$10.25
" " Shipping Extra.....11.25 @ 12.50
" " High Grades.....13.00 @ 13.50
" " Family.....14.50 @ 00.00

Ohio Super and Cut Extra.....none @ 11.00
" Shipping Extra.....10.50 @ 11.00
" Retailing Brands.....11.50 @ 12.50
" Family.....14.00 @ 14.50
Northwestern Super.....8.00 @ 9.25
" Extra.....10.00 @ 11.00
City Mills Super.....9.25 @ 10.00
" Shipping Brands Extra.....13.00 @ 13.50
Baltimore, Welch's & Greenfield Family.....15.50 @
" High grade Extra.....14.50 @

Rye Flour.....5.62 @ 5.87
Corn Meal—City Mills and Brywine.....4.75 @ 0.00
GRAIN—Wheat—Common to good white \$2.50@3.20, and \$2.90@3 for prime to choice; Western spring, white, \$2.55, and \$2.75 for fair to good, and \$2.90 for prime; red, \$2.50 to \$2.60. Corn—Maryland white \$1.16@1.17; Western white \$1.02@1.06; yellow 90@92 cts.; Maryland and Pennsylvania yellow, 95@96 cts. Oats—Western 57@58 cts. Rye—\$1.00 per bushel.

FERTILIZERS—
No. 1 Peruvian Guano.....\$100 ½ ton of 2000 lbs.
Soluble Pacific Guano.....65 ½ ton
Flour of Bone.....65 ½ ton
Turner's Excelsior.....75 ½ ton
Turner's Ammo. S. Phos.....60 ½ ton
Coe's Ammo. S. Phos.....60 ½ ton
Baugh's Raw Bone S. Phos.....60 ½ ton
Rhodes' S. Phos.....57½ ½ ton " bags.
Rhodes' do.....55 ½ ton " bbls.
Phillips' do.....60 ½ ton
Mapes' do.....60 ½ ton
Bone Dust.....45 ½ ton
Horne's Bone Dust.....40 ½ ton
Dissolved Bones.....56 ½ ton
Plaster.....30 ½ ton 2240 lbs.
"A A" Mexican Guano.....33 ½ ton of 2000 lbs.
"A" do.....30 ½ ton
Kimberly's Cereal Fertilizer.... 30 ½ ton
Fish Guano, in bags or barrels, 38 ½ ton
do coarse, in orig. packages 50 ½ ton
Bruce's Fertilizer.....50 ½ ton
Berger & Burtz's S. Phos. of Lime 55 ½ ton
Sulphuric acid, 4½ c. ½ lb. (Carboy \$3.)
HAY AND STRAW—Good to prime baled Timothy 22@24. Rye Straw \$21@22.
MILL FEED—Brownstuffs 16@17 cts.; Middlings 30@35 cts.

MOLASSES—Porto Rico 60@75 cts.; Cuba Muscovado 48@58 cts.; Cuba clayed 42@50 cts.; English Island 63@80 cts.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine 70@72 cts. per gallon; Common Rosin \$2.75 per gallon; No. 2 \$4@4.50; No. 1 and pale \$5@8.50; Tar \$2.75@3.25 as to size of barrels.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork \$33.50; Bulk Shoulders 16@

16½ cts.; Sides 18@18½ cts.; Bacon Shoulders 17 cts.; Sides 20 cts.; Hams, plain, 23½ cts.; best sugar cured 25@26 cts.; Lard—City 21 cts.; Western 22 cts.

SALT—Liverpool ground alum \$2.15@2.25; Worthington fine \$3.25; other brands \$3.00@3.40; Turk's Island 60 cents per bushel. Rock \$30 per ton.

SEEDS—Clover, scarce; Timothy \$6.50@7.50; Flax \$3.30@3.35.

SUGAR—Cuba and English Island common to good refining 10½@11 cts., four months; do. grocery 11½@12½ cts. net; Porto Rico common to good grocery 11½@13 cts. net; do. prime to choice 14@14½ cts., net; Havana, No. 12, 11½ cts., four months. Stock to day, 4,806 hhd., 11,184 boxes and 11,476 bags.

TOBACCO—

Maryland—frosted to common.....\$ 2.50@4.00
" sound common.....4.50@6.00
" middling.....6.50@8.50
" good to fine brown.....10.00@15.00
" fancy.....17.00@25.00
" upper country.....3.00@3.00
" ground leaves, new.....3.00@12.00

Ohio—Inferior to good common.....5.00@8.00
" brown and spangled.....9.00@12.00
" good and fine red and spangled.....14.00@17.00
" fine yellow and fancy.....20.00@30.00

WHISKEY—City \$2.27; Pennsylvania \$2.23; Western \$2.26.

WOOL—Unwashed 30@31 cts.; Tubwashed 50@52 cts.; Fleece common to one-fourth 45@48 cts.; first do. 50@55 cts.

CATTLE MARKET—Scalawags and old Cows \$6; common \$6.75@7.50, an advance of ½ ct. ½ lb; fair to good \$8 @8.50; prime \$9, and a few at a shade better prices.

HOGS—A fair supply with moderate demand, selling at 14½@15 cts., an advance of ½ cent over last week's rates.

SHEEP—Demand brisk; we quote at 4½@5 cts. for stock and some very prime at 5½@6½ cts.

GOLD—1.50½

EDUCATIONAL.—The Fall Session of the Woodside Farm School will begin the second week in September next. It is located near the Maryland Agricultural College, Prince George's County, Md. Prof. Montgomery Johns, Principal, who is well known to the patrons of the Md. Agricultural College, assisted by a competent corps of teachers.—We refer to the advertisement in another column.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF GEORGIA.—We call attention to the advertisement of J. V. Jones of Herndon, Burke County, Georgia, who offers to communicate certain information to parties who may desire to purchase in that part of Georgia. Mr. Jones is thoroughly posted in the resources of the State of Georgia, and is a reliable gentleman.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Tasker & Clark, Philadelphia, offer the above Fertilizer for sale. Also Meat and Bone Compost.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—P. M. Macdonald, of Baltimore, offers to farmers the above Fertilizer, for Wheat, Buckwheat and other Grain crops, Cotton, Corn &c. He refers to Dr. C. Elton Buck's analysis of the same.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

Direct at Baltimore from Chincha Islands. For sale at lowest price.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.,
Farmers' and Planters' Agency, Baltimore.

NORTH DEVON BULL FOR SALE.

This Bull is of my last importation, and having no longer need of him, I offer him for sale, at \$250,—his heifers are uniformly good milkers and handsome.

GEO. PATTERSON,
Sykesville, Carroll Co., Md.

aug-1'



WOODSIDE FARM SCHOOL

ADJOINING THE

Maryland Agricultural College.

The FALL SESSION of this School will begin on the

SECOND WEEK OF SEPTEMBER,

The course of study embraces the usual English and Commercial branches, Classical, Mathematical and Scientific elementary instruction; with a special course in the Theory* and Practice of Agriculture and Horticulture—Systematic drill at Gymnasium, and out-door exercise, during eight months of the year, obligatory upon each pupil.

TERMS—For boarders, \$400.00 per year of 10 months; day scholars, \$88.00, payable semi-annually, *in advance*.

For particulars, apply to the Principal, late Professor of Chemistry and Natural Sciences in Agricultural College of Maryland:

Dr. MONTGOMERY JOHNS, Ph. D.
P. O. HYATTSVILLE,

au-3t Prince Georges's Co., Maryland.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

AND HER

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES!!!

From a personal knowledge and practical experience of more than twenty years, of the local advantages and relative value of lands in the different sections of this State, THE SUBSCRIBER

Is enabled to give or communicate reliable and valuable information to parties, capitalist, immigrants, emigration and manufacturing companies, of the most valuable and profitable *saw mill and timber lands*—especially in the counties lying upon the Ogeechee River and the "Central Railroad" parallel to the river. Also the most desirable farms and eligible cotton plantations—including *growing crops, live stock of all kinds*, with complete outfits of every description in Burke county—the soil and climate of which have always been celebrated for the production of EXTRA QUALITY OF UPLANDS AND SILK COTTONS, distinguished for LENGTH AND STRENGTH OF STAPLE, so much appreciated and sought by manufacturers throughout the world.

Compensation in all cases in proportion to the value of services rendered. Address, J. V. JONES, aug-3t Herndon, Burke County, Georgia.

HIGHTSTOWN NURSERIES,

NEW JERSEY.

120,000 PEACH TREES of all the leading market varieties, of which 40,000 are the Hale's Early—the earliest by two weeks, and the hardiest of any known variety.

Also, Apples, Pears and Cherries—both standard and dwarf—Plums, Nectarines, &c. Hale's Early Buds from bearing trees.

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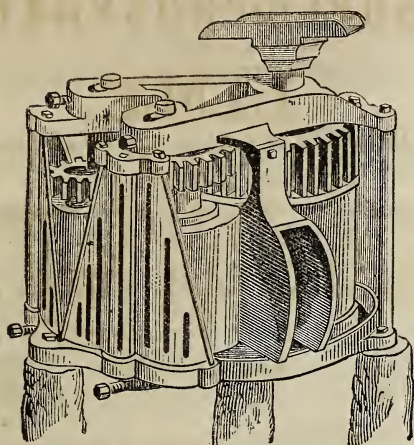
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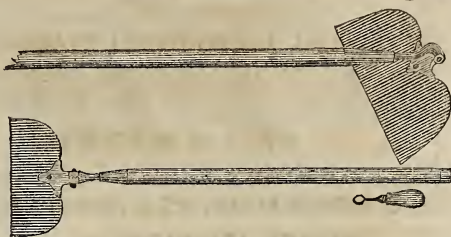
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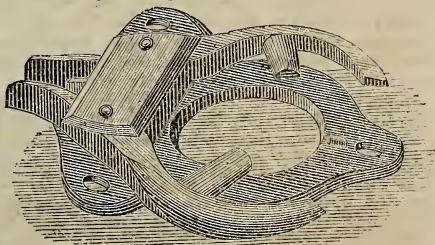
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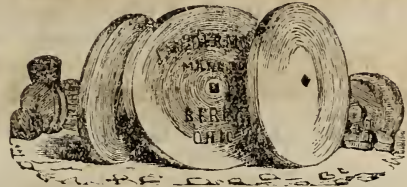
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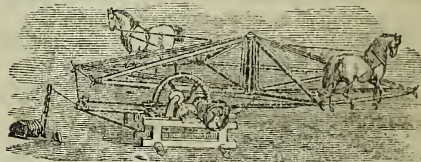
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Near Ellicott's Iron Furnace.

Geo. R. Rittenhouse, Agent,
my-6t 539 West Fayette Street, Baltimore.

LIGHTNING RODS.

We are prepared to furnish HAWLEY'S PATENT EXCELSIOR LIGHTNING RODS; also the common iron or GALVANIZED RODS. All work put up by us kept in repair free of charge. Old jobs repaired and new points furnished on short notice.

L. J. HAWLEY & CO.,

147 W. Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.

P. S.—Rods and Trimmings furnished to dealers,
and State and County rights for sale of patent
rod. ap-6t



B. WASKEY'S
Furniture Warerooms,
No. 3 N. Gay Street, Baltimore.



Always on hand a large assortment of FURNITURE,
consisting of

PARLOR SUITS in Hair Cloth, Rapp, &c.
CHAMBER SUITS in Walnut and Wood.

Also, COTTAGE SUITS.

Walnut and Oak HALL SUITS.

Walnut and Oak DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

DESKS and CHAIRS of all descriptions.

FEATHER BEDS, MATTRESSES, SELF-ROCKING

CRADLES, BEST SPRING BOTTOMS in use.

ROCKING CHAIRS without Rockers.

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WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.

FOUNDED 1782.

By its elevated, healthful and beautiful situation, ample buildings, apparatus and library; its daily communication with Baltimore and Philadelphia, and its very low charges for Board and Tuition, this Institution, now about to begin its 84th year, offers advantages perhaps not surpassed by any similar College.

The Fall Term will begin Sept. 25, 1865. For catalogue, &c., address,

Rev. A. SUTTON, M. A., Principal.

EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, LL. D.,

President Board of Visitors and Governors.

PEREGRINE WROTH, M. D., Secretary.

sep-1y

WHEELER & WILSON
HIGHEST PREMIUM



SEWING MACHINE!

Awarded the Highest Premium

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR,

JUST HELD IN LONDON, ENGLAND,

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,

Where all the machines of Europe and America were in competition—also at the

PARIS, FRANCE, AND AT EVERY

UNITED STATES FAIR,

At which SEWING MACHINES were exhibited.

The Lock Stitch made by this Machine cannot be unravelled, and presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam, a single line of thread extending from stitch to stitch. It is formed with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the center of it. The beauty and regularity of the stitch will be observed, also the firmness of the seam, in which respects it excels hand sewing.

The machine is recommended for the following qualities:

1. Beauty and excellence of stitch upon each side of the fabric sewed.
2. Strength, firmness, and durability of seam that will not rip nor ravel, and made with
3. Economy of thread.
4. Its attachments and range of application to purposes and materials.
5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

Office, 214 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

HOWE MACHINE COMPANY.

(TRADE MARK.)



(None Genuine without this mark.)

FOR TAILORING AND MANUFACTURING.

DEPOT 214 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE,

W. MERRELL, Agent.

BONE DUST.

THE PURE ARTICLE ONLY.

NO ADULTERATION:

Farmers and Gardeners cannot be too careful in purchasing their Manures, as they are obliged to depend entirely on the character of the Manufacturer for the quality of the article sold. None but Chemists can detect a mixture in Bone Dust.

The Subscriber has always on hand at

MARKET PRICE,

A Large Supply of the same kind of Bone Dust

that he has been manufacturing for the last

TWENTY YEARS.

JOSHUA HORNER,

Corner Chew & Sterling Sts.

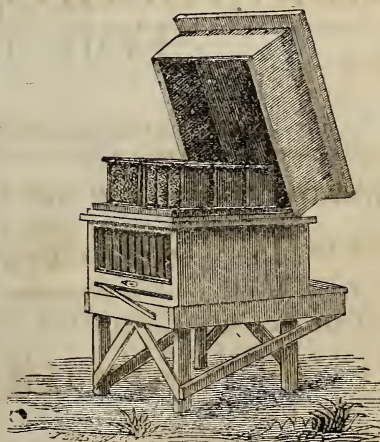
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BALTIMORE, Md

LANCSTROTH'S

PATENT

Movable Comb BEE HIVE.



COLVIN BOX HIVE No. 2, with Observing Glass in rear.

Individual and Territorial Rights to use this hive and also sample hives, may be had of the undersigned, owner of the Patent for the State of Maryland, two southern counties of Delaware and elsewhere.

RICHARD COLVIN,

No. 77 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

1,000,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, FOR THE FALL OF 1866.

We offer upwards of one million **STRONG, HEALTHY PLANTS** of the following leading Strawberries, grown from young, vigorous plants and with the cleanest and most careful culture, and on soil particularly favorable to the Strawberry, and are prepared to supply **The Amateur** as well as the **Market Gardener**, with the *best* plants of the *best* kinds.

Wilson's Albany—The most productive berry grown, and pre-eminently the *great market berry*.
Lady Finger—A very productive and valuable variety, commanding the highest price in market and of excellent quality.

Triumph de Gand—Universally admired for its great beauty and superior excellence.
Agriculturist and Russell's Prolific—Two of the largest, most productive, and valuable new American varieties.

Lening's White—A most excellent light berry of the highest promise.

Jucunda or Knox's 700—Now commanding such a large share of public attention, which for beauty, size, productiveness and superior quality, will doubtless rank among the *best* of Strawberries. And a choice collection of other well known kinds.

STRAWBERRIES BY MAIL.

We are prepared to forward plants by mail, *postage paid*, to all parts of the country, the cheapest and best way to obtain plants when ordered in small quantities. Large orders forwarded promptly by Express or Railroad. Descriptive priced catalogues mailed to any address.

EDW. J. EVANS & CO.

aug-2t

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR FALL 1866.

We respectfully invite attention of our customers to our stock for the coming season, superior in both variety and quality to any we have heretofore offered.

Standard Trees for the Orchard,
Dwarf Trees for the Garden,
Small Fruits of all kinds,
Shade Trees, of the most desirable variety.
Deciduous Ornamental Trees,
Hardy Flowering Shrubs,
Hardy Climbing Shrubs,
Roses, Hedge Plants, &c., &c.

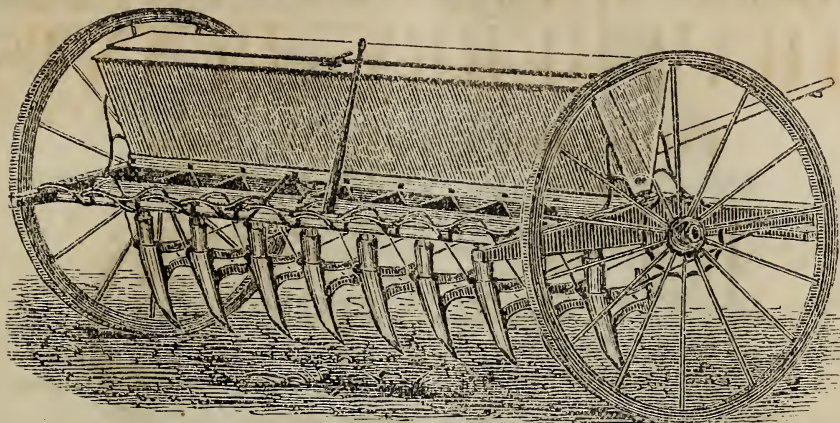
Descriptive Catalogues mailed to any address, or to be had on application at the office of the "MARYLAND FARMER."

E. J. EVANS & CO.

aug-4t

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WAGONER GRAIN DRILL.



Willoughby's Patent Gum Roller Feeders, in connection with Wagoner's Patent Arrangement for the Distribution of Fertilizers,

Is acknowledged, by both practical and scientific farmers, to be one of the most reliable and useful Seeders, for the sowing of all kinds of Grain, including Oats and Fertilizers, known to this community. And, as evidence of the truthfulness of the foregoing assertions, we challenge competition, in any way desired, with any other kind of Drill in this community.

PRICES:—Plain Drill, \$85; Drill with Guano Attachment, \$125; Grass Seed Sower to either of the above, \$8; Gum Springs, \$15. **LESS 5 PER CENT. FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.**

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

je-tf

Nos. 22 and 24 S. Calvert street, Sole Agents in Baltimore, Md.

INTRODUCED—1849.

PATENTED—1859.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

For BUCHWHEAT, WHEAT, and other GRAIN CROPS,
COTTON, CORN, etc.

COMPOSED OF BONES, SULPHURIC ACID AND NITROGENOUS ANIMAL MATTER, REDUCED TO A FINE POWDER, SUITABLE FOR DRILLING.

Report of Dr. C. ELTON BUCK, of N. Y.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 57 BROADWAY,
New York, July 3d, 1866.

During the past twelve months I have made a number of analyses for the Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime Company, for the purpose of ascertaining the character and purity of the ingredients entering into the composition of the fertilizers made by the company. I have also analyzed a number of samples of Mapes' Improved and Mapes' Nitrogenized Super Phosphate. These samples were taken by myself, in person, from large quantities, both from the factory and warehouse, and they represent an average of the articles sold under the above names.

Mapes' Improved Super-Phosphate is made from charred bones, which contain from *sixty-six to seventy-five per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime*. These bones are thoroughly treated with sulphuric acid of sufficient strength, and of sufficient quantity to render *nearly all their Phosphoric acid soluble*. No other ingredients are added, the "Improved" being made wholly from bones and sulphuric acid. These materials, when mingled in proper proportions, and subjected to correct mechanical treatment, cannot fail to produce a super-phosphate of superior quality, having nearly all its phosphoric acid in a soluble and immediately available form. My analyses of Mapes' "Improved" Super-Phos-

phate show that it contains from *SIXTEEN TO TWENTY-TWO PER CENT. OF BI-PHOSPHATE OF LIME*.

"Mapes' Nitrogenized" Super-Phosphate of Lime, is made from charred bones treated with sulphuric acid, in the same manner as the "Improved." To the super-phosphate so formed, is added a large proportion of nitrogenous animal matter. It differs from the "Improved" in having less soluble phosphoric acid, while at the same time it contains upwards of *THREE PER CENT. OF AMMONIA*. The soluble phosphoric acid, together with the ammonia, which enter into the composition of the "Nitrogenized" Super-Phosphate, insure a prompt and plentiful supply of nutriment to the growing plant, while the remainder of the phosphoric acid, which is slowly rendered soluble by atmospheric influence imparts a more lasting fertility to the soil.

From my experience in the analyses of the fertilizers made by the Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime Company, and from a thorough knowledge of the processes used in their preparation, I do not hesitate to pronounce them fully equal, if not superior, to any super-phosphates manufactured in the country.

(Signed,)

C. ELTON BUCK,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

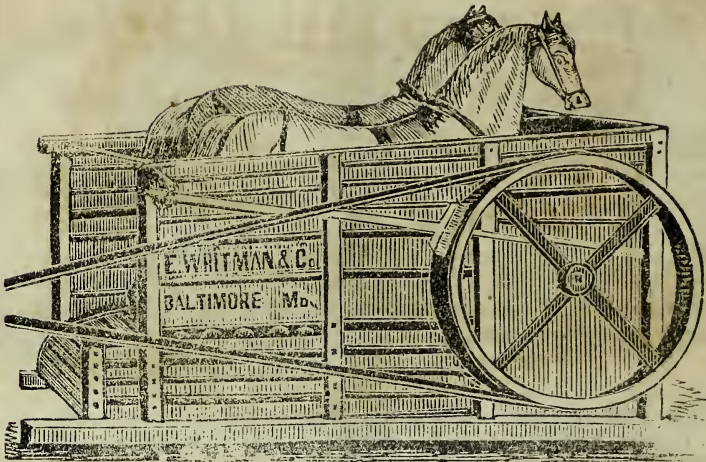
Price \$60 per Ton, packed in bbls., (about 240 lbs. each,) and new bags, (160 lbs. each.) No charge for package or cartage.

Liberal discount to dealers. Descriptive pamphlets with name of party selling printed on cover, furnished gratis. Address, **MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE CO.**

CHAS. V. MAPES, Gen'l Agt., 184 Water Street, N. Y.

P. M. MACDONALD, Agt. for Maryland, corner McElderry's Wharf & Pratt St. BALTIMORE.

Whitman & Sons' Railway Power.



These Powers are manufactured by us of wrought iron, and all the materials are of the very best quality, which renders them strong and durable. They work much lighter than other Railway Powers, and will last four times as long. We are confident that no person acquainted with the merits of this machine will purchase any other Railway Power. We recommend this Power to our customers, as perfect in every particular, and cannot fail to please if properly managed.

Price of Double Power.	-	-	-	-	\$175
do. Single do.	-	-	-	-	\$140

E. WHITMAN & SONS.

Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

SORGO MACHINERY.

We have on hand a full and varied assortment of SUGAR MACHINERY, embracing the

“FAVORITE,” “VICTOR,”

AND OTHER STANDARD MILLS, at from \$70 to \$1000, according to size. Also,

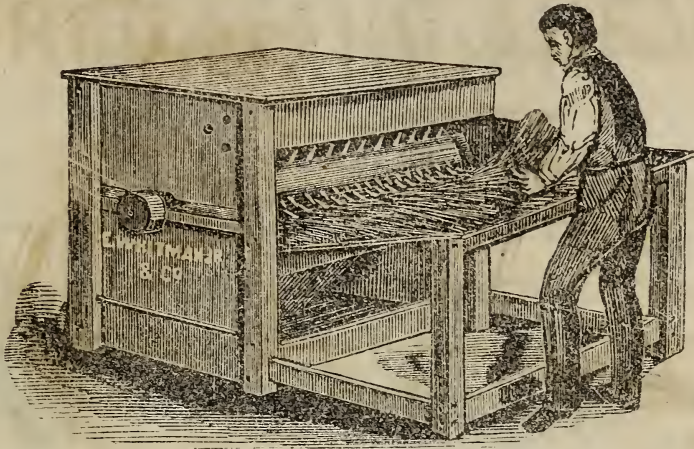
Power's, Drake's and Cook's Sugar Evaporators,

Ranging from \$40 to \$200, as to size.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

PREMIUM IRON CYLINDER THRESHER.



The cylinder of this machine will last 100 years in constant use ; and among the many we have sold, there has never, to our knowledge, been one broken by use. They are not only stronger and more durable, but will thresh more grain, with the same amount of Power—thresh cleaner, and break less grain than any other Thresher in this country.

These are important considerations to the farmer, and we can recommend this machine with the utmost confidence, after an experience of twenty-five years, as being superior to any other machine in the world.

They have received Silver Medals and Premiums in Baltimore and elsewhere, and are now considered by the most intelligent farmers in this country, as the only threshers that ought to be used.

Price of the 24 inch,	-	-	-	\$80 00
“ “ 20 “	-	-	-	70 00
“ “ Straw Carrier	-	-	-	25 00 extra.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

GREAT BONE FERTILIZER For SOUTHERN LANDS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE !

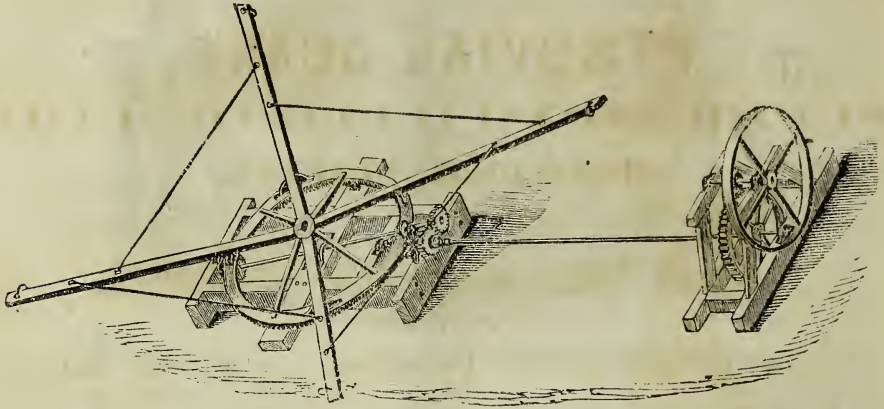
Containing } 53 per cent. of PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
 } 4.05 do AMMONIA.

GEORGE DUGDALE,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT,

105 SMITH'S WHARF, Baltimore, Md.

Horse Powers and Threshing MACHINERY.



WHITMAN & SONS' DOUBLE GEARED POWER.

Among the great variety of Horse Powers now in use in our country, there is none more simple or more durable than this. It runs lighter and will do more work, with the same number of Horses, than any machine in use, and we can confidently recommend it as the best and most desirable machine in the market. Price \$175.

THE PELTON OR TRIPLE GEARED POWER.

This Power is used extensively, on account of being sold at a less price than most others. Many prefer it to any other kind of Power. We have four sizes. Prices—\$90, \$105, \$115 and \$125.

THE PITTS HORSE POWER

Is a strong and good Power for 8 or 10 horses. There are a great many of them in use and they give general satisfaction. Price, \$180. For sale by

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

Threshers and Cleaners.

We have on hand the following kinds, all of which are reliable machines: WHITMAN'S, PITT'S, WESTINGHOUSE, at prices from \$175 to \$350.—Purchasers should always bear in mind that our prices are given separately for Powers and Threshers—as it is often the case that purchasers want but one, either power or thresher.

E. WHITMAN AND SONS,
Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

"MARYLAND FARMER" PURCHASING AGENCY

We are prepared to receive orders from our Agricultural friends for

**PERUVIAN GUANO,
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
BONE DUST, PLASTER,**

And all Fertilizers of known value.

**Improved Agricultural Implements and Machinery,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.**

LIVE STOCK, TREES, SEEDS, &C.

We will pay particular attention to the selection and shipment of any article to be obtained in this market, and will exert ourselves to give satisfaction to all who may entrust us with their orders.

S. S. MILLS & CO.

Office "Maryland Farmer," Baltimore.

HARRINGTON & MILLS,

SUCCESSORS TO SAMSON CARISS & CO.

140 Baltimore Street,

Manufacturers and dealers in

**Mantle and Pier Mirrors, Bases, Cornices,
Picture Frames,**

And all descriptions of

**Framing and Gilt Work, French and German
Looking-Glass Plates.**

Fine English, French and German ENGRAVINGS—a large stock constantly on hand.

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES

in great variety.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

PLATED ALBATA Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Castors, Tea Sets, Liquor Stands, Urns, &c. Ivory and Bone Handle Table and Desert Knives & Forks, Carvers, Steels, Butcher and Bread Knives, &c.

Planned, Hand and common **TIN WARE**, in all its varieties.

Wooden Ware, fine and common Hardware, Baskets, Willow Ware, Door Mats, &c.

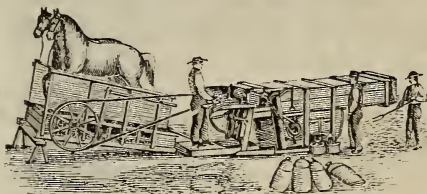
Sweep, Hand and Dust Brushes; Feather Dusters of all descriptions.

Waiters and Tea Trays, all sizes and varieties. Devonshire Portable Carpet and Sewing Chairs, Table Mats, Napkins, Rings, Knife Boxes, &c. Cedar Chests of all sizes.

Refrigerators of the Dr. Kane and Waterman's Patent.

THE PREMIUM MACHINE.

BEST IN AMERICA.



The Railway Horse Power that is unequalled for ease of team and amount of power. The Combined Thrasher and Cleaner that *cleans* EQUAL TO ANY FANNING MILL, fit for mill or market.

Thrashers, Separators, Fanning Mills, Wood Saws, Seed Sowers, Planters, &c.

All of the best in the market. For price and description send for Circular and satisfy yourself before purchasing. Send in orders early, as we are governed by "first come, first served."

R. & M. HARDER,

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Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

ORNAMENT YOUR PARLORS.—Directions in Antique, Oriental or Grecian painting, leather or cone work; either by mail, 50 cents.

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WM. H. WHITE, South Windsor, Conn.

GARDEN PLOW.



The Garden Plow represented by above cut for most purposes will serve as a substitute for the hoe. One man with its aid is enabled to do as much work as a dozen men can do with hoes. It is light, strong and easily used.

Price, \$6.

GEO. PAGE & CO.

No. 5 Schröder Street, Baltimore, Md.

Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Horse Powers, Grist Mills, &c. jutf

TO FARMERS & MERCHANTS.

One speciality in our business is that of **PLOWS**. By means of our late improvements in machinery we can turn out 20,000 Plows annually, of superior finish and quality.

From 100 to 200 Tons of **PLOW CASTINGS** always on hand, and *will not be undersold by any House in the United States.*

We have now on hand one of the largest and best selected stock of

LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS. EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

Our Factory and Store consists of four large Warehouses, supplied with steam power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most approved kinds of tools, patterns, &c.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

TURNIP SEED!

CROP OF 1866.

Our new crop of Turnip Seed will be ready by the 15th of July.

We grow but two varieties,

PURPLE TOP & WHITE BUTCH.

Price, 10 cents per oz.—\$1 per pound—prepaid by mail.

We can supply the above seeds in quantity. Seedsmen would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

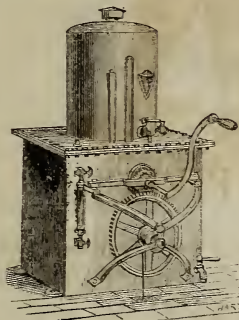
ROBERT HALLIDAY & SON,
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND DOLPHIN STREETS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

jj-2t

MONUMENTAL AUTOMATIC GAS CO. OF BALTIMORE,

Is prepared to furnish Machines of capacity sufficient for

Private Residencies, Public Buildings, Churches,
Hotels, Schools, Factories, &c.



This apparatus is a simple and reliable fixture which any person can operate, and furnishes a beautiful, brilliant light, at an expense of only Two Dollars per thousand feet, or less than three-quarters of a cent an hour for each light. No heat is required, and the risk and trouble attending its use are far less than with an ordinary lamp. Persons residing in the country can enjoy this greatest of city luxuries at a small expense.

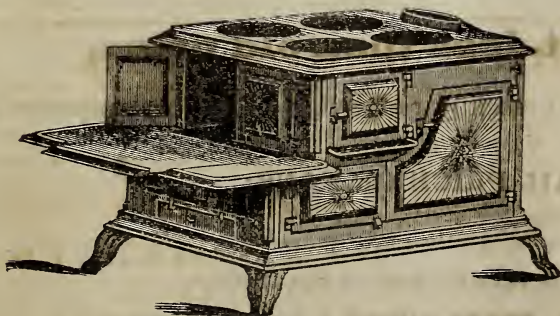
The gas is made from Gasoline, the first product in the distillation of Petroleum or Coal, and can be procured from us or from any refinery.

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OFFICE, 14 LIGHT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

BIBB & CO.

(BENTLEY C. BIBB, formerly of Virginia.)



ap-9t

Offer to their friends from the country
the **LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF**

**Cook Stoves—Ranges—Furnaces—Agricultural Boilers—and
REPAIRS** for all kinds of Parlor and
Cook Stoves, to be found in the city.

They call special attention to the **IMPERIAL** and **SEA BIRD** and to their
justly celebrated

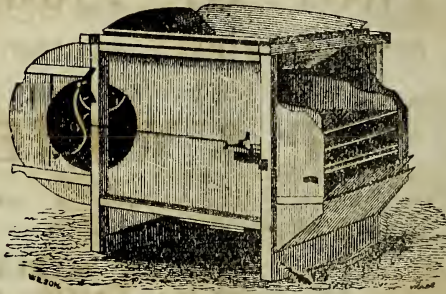
**Re-improved Old Dominion Cook
Stove,**

For sale Wholesale and retail, at the
BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE,

39 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Sole Agency for the **ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW VENTILATOR**, a sure cure for **SMOKING CHIMNEYS.**

GREAT BARGAINS!



E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 & 24 S. CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

HAVING PURCHASED THE EXTENSIVE

FAN MILL WORKS OF C. H. PIERCE,

Embracing the largest stock of Wheat Fans that was ever offered—in one lot—in the United States, are able to offer to all of our customers a stock of Fans at greatly reduced prices; in fact, below the original cost. We can recommend them to our customers and farmers and merchants generally, as a good and reliable machine—giving satisfaction, in all cases, and having no superior in the market. The prices are—

20 per cent. less than old price,

and as soon as our present stock is reduced, we shall be compelled to advance to regular prices.

RETAIL PRICE OF FANS:

EXCELSIOR—No. 1, \$38; No. 2, \$35.

With a liberal discount to the trade.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 and 24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO.

SAMUEL WOOD, Pres't.

G. D. VAN VLIET, Sec'y and Treas.

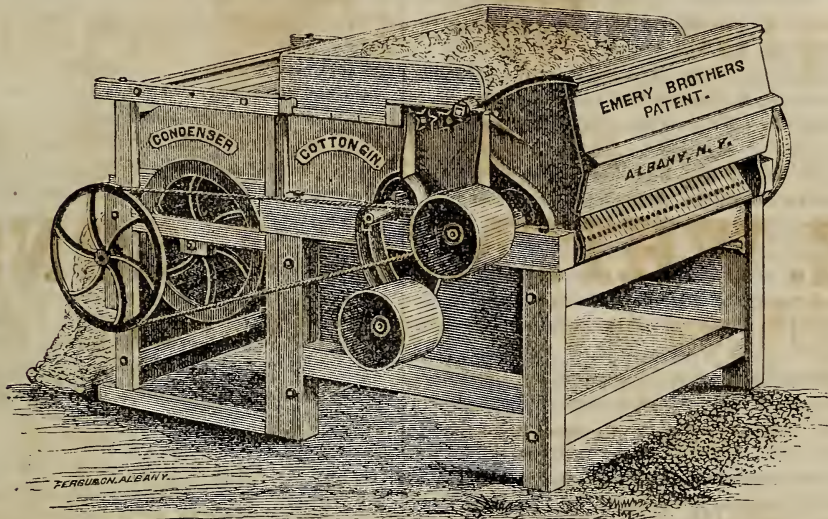
CASH CAPITAL, \$100,000.

A. B. FARR, Gen'l Supt.

EMERY BROTHERS, Supts. of Manufactory.

Office—No. 49 STATE STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK.

POST-OFFICE DRAWER, 162.



This Company having purchased the stock, machinery and business of the Emery Agricultural Works, and largely increased the capacity and facilities of the same, is prepared to furnish the Emery Brothers Patent Cotton Gins and Condensers, Horse-powers, Threshing Machines, Portable Wood-sawing Machines and other new and superior agricultural machinery. These machines are manufactured from the best materials and in the most thorough and substantial manner, under the personal superintendence of the Emery Brothers, (Wm. B. & Geo. W. Emery) who have long been known as manufacturers of superior agricultural machinery. Particular attention is called to the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins and Condensers, manufactured exclusively by this company.

These celebrated Cotton Gins and Condensers contain many valuable improvements, added to them, from time to time, by Emery Brothers, (who were the pioneers in Cotton Gin Manufacturing in Albany.)

Especially pains are taken by the superintendents of these works, assisted by competent workmen, that all the working parts of these Gins are made in the most substantial and thoroughly finished manner possible, and at the same time combine compactness and strict uniformity in their construction, with simplicity, ease of operation, efficiency and durability. With the condenser attachments, these Cotton Gins require but a small space to be operated in, as the cotton is delivered from the condenser in a thick sheet or bat, as fast as it is ginned—and free from the large amount of dust and sand, that in the usual process of ginning with ordinary Gins without condensers and cleaning attachments, is discharged with the lint—thus delivering the ginned cotton in the cleanest condition and most convenient manner for handling and baling.

These Gins and Condensers, with the Emery Brothers' Patent or any other good portable horse-power, form in themselves a complete ginning establishment, which can be readily moved from place to place, and operated under any temporary shelter, or even in the open field when desired, or where no gin houses are built.

With the advantages and improvements contained in the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins and Condensers, (and to be found in no other Saw Gins,) they are capable of turning out more and better cleaned ginned cotton per day, with same amount of power expended without injury to the staple, than any other Cotton Gins yet introduced.

Cotton Growers, Dealers and others desirous of purchasing, for use or sale, the best Gins in the market, either with or without condensers, will find it for their interest to procure the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins.

Orders solicited and executed with promptness and fidelity, and machines properly packed for shipment to any part of the world. Agents wanted in sections where none are already established. Illustrated descriptive circulars and price lists, furnished gratis on application by mail or otherwise.

S. T. --1860--X. PLANTATION BITTERS.

THE STARS AND STRIPES UPON THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

By the arrival of the last steamer we have not only the confirmation of the death of Mr. Stephens, the great American traveler, who was murdered in the interior of Africa, but also that of the most heart-rending death of Mr. Wise, the well-known rock painter, who for the last three years has been in the employ of Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., proprietors and originators of the celebrated Plantation Bitters—a tonic which is fast becoming a household necessity all over the world. Mr. Wise had about completed a most successful tour through the Holy Land, the Valley of the Nile, Jerusalem, and a large portion of Egypt, painting upon the rocks in a thousand places of biblical renown and association, in and around Gaza, the city where Samson pulled down the Temple; on the top of the rock of Etam, near the place where Samson slew the Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass; upon the lofty and dark mountains of Jabel Ataka, near where Pharaoh and his host was swallowed up in the Red Sea; upon Mount Tabor, overlooking the great plain of Esdraelon, the battle-field of all ages and nations, also upon the range of mountains overlooking the Sea of Galilee; upon the tower in the vicinity of Cana, where our Saviour turned water into wine; upon the lofty mountains of Lebanon, lifting their heads into the regions of perpetual snow and ice; upon the ancient olive trees, on Mount Olivet, under which the sacred martyrs toiled for the sins of the world, eighteen hundred years ago. The circumstances, as we learn them from an English correspondent of the London *Times*, at Cairo, are somewhat as follows: Mr. Wise had taken up his temporary abode in a small village in close proximity to the pyramids, and had, at great expense and trouble, erected an enormous scaffolding, reaching to the very topmost height of the center pyramid, and had already been employed some two weeks in painting and affixing thereto the cabalistic signs S. T. 1860—X, the meaning of which no human being has yet been able to decipher. He had completed the novel and dangerous undertaking, had put the last finishing touch to the whole, which caused them to shine out in the sunlight, like letters of living gold. This mysterious S. T.—1860—X, could be seen for miles and miles, and when the scaffolding should be taken away the wandering Arab and weary traveler would wonder how they came there, and perhaps imagine that other than human hands had placed them there. His duty to his employers had been fulfilled, and now came what he conceived to be his duty to his bleeding and

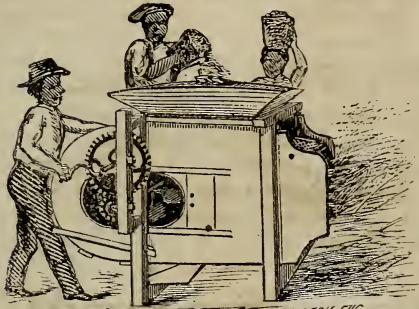
war-distracted country. To that end he had erected a flag-staff upon the very peak of the pyramid, which was accomplished by blocks of wood and straps of iron, and announced that at twelve o'clock on such a day he would hoist the American flag on the top of the world-renowned pyramid. The announcement flew like wild-fire, and long before the appointed hour on the twenty-second of February, ten thousand swarthy, ragged, and bare-legged Arabs had assembled, and pitched their tents in the immediate vicinity of the Pyramids. At eleven o'clock Mr. Wise, with the flag wrapped around him, commenced the ascent of the scaffolding, and in half an hour had reached its top; soon after the flag was securely attached to the halyards, and all was ready; with breathless anxiety and the stillness of death, the thousands of up-turned faces watched every move of the daring and patriotic Wise. As the Egyptian bell tolled the hour of twelve, the broad stripes and bright stars were given to the breeze, and there, above the peak of the mighty Pyramid, waved the proud banner in all its beauty, majesty, and glory, at sight of which these ten thousand Arabs shouted and yelled as lustily as if they were welcoming back to earth the millions of their race said to be entombed within the Pyramids. But now comes the sad part of our story. Mr. Wise had successfully accomplish all that he had undertaken, and was about to commence his descent, when, oh! horror of horrors! the scaffolding was seen to sway to and fro in mid air, and in less time than I have been relating it, the whole structure came crashing down to earth, and there, in the dizzy height, could be seen this brave man, holding on to a portion of the halyards that he caught hold of when he saw and felt the scaffolding given way.—This scene was changed, as with the waving of a magic wand, the laughter and the shouts subsided into silence—that indescribable murmur that betokens the presence of a multitude. It was utterly impossible for human power to aid him, and for one whole hour thousands of human beings stood and watched, with, oh! what agony of suspense, a brave man struggling for life—his agonizing calls for help could be distinctly heard, but alas! no help could reach him! At last nature was exhausted, and in a moment more he lay at the base of the Pyramid, a crushed and bleeding mass of flesh and blood.—Still the proud banner waved, and still the S. T.—1860—X shone out with undiminished lustre, but to place them there had cost the life of a brave man. He was buried at the base of the Pyramid, which will ever be a lasting monument to his patriotism and bravery.

myly

CANTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS. BALTIMORE, MD.

The undersigned would inform Farmers and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, that the above Works are now in full operation. Valuable improvements have lately been added to this extensive establishment, the Machinery of which is all in complete working order, propelled by a forty-horse engine with a large **FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP**, where we do all our own Casting and Fitting up, enabling us to supply Farmers and Dealers with all the best Farming Implements at reasonable prices. At the above Works will be manufactured

J. Montgomery & Bro's Rockaway Fan,



Which has taken 110 Premiums, 7 Silver Medals, and needs no recommendation. Also, the **Virginia Farm Mill** with French Bars, run by horse power, and all the best **PLOWS** now in use. Also, *Cultivators, Harrows, Iron Geared Threshers, the Pelton Triple Geared Horse Power*, with all the necessary Castings for repairing the above. We would call the particular attention of Farmers and Dealers to our **SOUTHERN GIANT CIDER MILL**, which is one of the most durable and complete Mills ever invented—we have the exclusive right for all the Southern States. Parties having Implements and Machines of any description needing **REPAIRS**, will send them in as early as possible, so as to avoid the pressure usual in the Repairing Department at this season of the year.

Office and Wareroom—No. 5 Hollingsworth St. between Calvert and Light, near Pratt St.—also Entrance No. 37 Grant St.

ap-6t

MONTGOMERY, SLADE & CO.

THE FARMERS AND GARDENERS PUMP.

We challenge the world to produce any apparatus for raising and throwing water, equal to **FOSTER'S PATENT, (Improved by E. MALLALIEU,)**

DOUBLE-ACTING, ANTI-FREEZING FORCE PUMP,

Which, in its construction, is entirely new and different from any Pump now offered to the public, and is adapted to Cisterns or Wells of any depth. *Every Pump warranted not to freeze.*

Reasons why it is **THE BEST PUMP EVER INVENTED.**



well-pump, but also to the washing of windows, buildings, vehicles, watering gardens and the extinguishing of fires &c.

6th. It will throw 40 gallons of water per minute.

7th. It is manufactured and sold at about one-half the price of the ordinary Force Pumps.

RETAIL PRICE—\$13. They can be seen in operation at our place.

E. MALLALIEU & CO.

No. 62 N. HOWARD STREET, Baltimore, Md.

For sale also by E. WHITMAN & SONS, 24 S. Calvert-st., Baltimore.

We are also prepared to furnish 250 varieties of Pumps of other descriptions—Hydraulic Rams—Garden Engines—Plain and Galvanized Iron Sinks—Bath Boilers—Cooking Ranges—Bath Tubs of every description—Patent Water Closets—Hydrants—Wrought Iron, Cast-Iron, Galvanized-Iron, Lead, Wood and Clay Pipe, &c., &c. Plumbing in all its branches—Steam and Gas Fitting. Particular attention paid to country orders. Address

Call and witness operation of Pumps.

E. MALLALIEU, 62 N. Howard-st., Baltimore, Md.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO. FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' AGENCY,



**67 W. FAYETTE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.**

For the Sale of **PERUVIAN GUANO, GROUND BONES,**
and all manufactured Fertilizers of known value.

We select and purchase at manufacturer's prices the most improved Agricultural Implements, including

**Threshers, Horse Powers, Plows, Reapers and Mowers,
Grain Drills, Grain Fans,
Harrows, Corn Shellers, Plow Castings, &c.**

Hereford, Devon, Alderney, Ayrshire and Grade Cattle—Milch Cows—Horses, Mules, Sheep, Swine, &c.

REFERENCES—Editors of "Farmer," John S. Gittings, Prest. Chesapeake Bank; Chas Goodwin, Cashier Franklin Bank; Jacob Heald & Co., F. W. Brune & Sons, James T. Earle, Ex-President Md. State Agricultural Society.

JOHN MERRYMAN,

Formerly Prest. Md. State Agricultural Society.

B. H. WARING,

Formerly of "American Farmer" and "Rural Register" Agencies.

FOR SALE.



25

EWES AND LAMBS—HAMPSHIRE and Shropshiredowns.

Also, a Shropshire Buck, out of imported Buck and Ewe.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.

Farmers and Planters Agency, Baltimore.

**100 TONS
PURE GROUND BONES,**

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE, BY

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.,

Farmers and Planters Agency, Baltimore.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our DR. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS.—The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! DR. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge or Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTOR McLANE'S AMERICAN Worm Specific or Vermifuge.

No diseases to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked, that although but few worms may exist in a child, and howsoever quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed, than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked, by proper remedies, even-handed, and with success.

SYMPTOMS WHICH CANNOT BE MISTAKEN.—The countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eye becomes dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing in the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE MAY BE DEPENDED UPON TO EFFECT A CURE.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to RETURN the MONEY in every instance where it proves ineffectual, "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the medicine to be given in strict accordance with the directions.

We pledge ourselves to the public that DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY IN ANY FORM; and that it is an innocent preparation, and not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

DIRECTIONS.—Give a child from two to ten years old, a teaspoonful in as much sweetened water every morning, fasting; if it purges through the day, well; but if not, repeat it again in the evening. Over ten, give a little more; under two, give less. To a full grown person, give two teaspoonfuls.

Beware of Counterfeits and all Articles purporting to be Dr. McLane's.—The great popularity of DR. McLANE'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles, in consequence of which the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible guard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay attention to the following marks of genuineness.

1st.—The external wrapper is a fine Steel Engraving, with the signatures of C. McLANE, and FLEMING BROS.


2d.—The directions are printed on fine paper, with a water mark as follows: "Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, Fleming Bros., Proprietors." This water mark can be seen by holding up the paper to the light.

The LIVER PILLS have the name stamped on the lid of the box, in red wax.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE & LUNG SYRUP.

 Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

sep-ly

HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE KEYSTONE CIDER & WINE MILL.



The machine is made to run by horse, steam or hand power, and when the apples are ground, a small boy of fourteen years of age can press the pomace with all ease. The following may be adduced as the decided advantages of this Mill:

First.—It will make more cider than any other Press, with a given quantity of apples in a given time, with much less labor and expense.


Second.—It will make cleaner and sweeter cider than any old style Mill.

Third.—You can make the cider as you want it, and when you want it; and in quantities from one gallon to barrels.

Fourth.—With it you can press your currants, cherries, berries, cheese, butter, lard and tallow.

Fifth.—With its use you can at all times have fresh and sweet cider.


With all the advantages resulting from the possession and use of such a machine—at a price so low that it is within the reach of all—can it be that any intelligent farmer would do without it?

 More than one hundred Silver Medals and Diplomas have been awarded this Mill.

This Mill has been the pioneer in that line, and we claim that it is the best one in the market on the following points:

1st. It will grind the easiest, fastest, and in the most perfect manner.

2. The Press is the simplest and most powerful, and quickest handled. It is not hampered up with a number of screws and cog-wheels, which create enough friction to destroy its utility. It is well made and sold at a fair price.

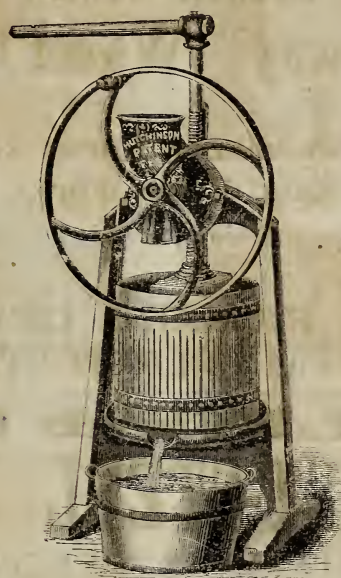
 The Mill occupies about 2½ by 3 feet, and is 4 feet high, weighing 37½ lbs.—is every way portable and convenient.

Price, \$40.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Agents, 24 S. Calvert st., Baltimore.

FAMILY WINE & CIDER MILL, WITH PRESS COMBINED.

GRINDS
6 to 8
BUSHELS
OF
APPLES.
10 to 12
BUSHELS
OF
GRAPES.
CURRANTS, &c.
PER HOUR.



2 to 3
BARRELS
OF
CIDER,
OR
100 to 150
GALLONS OF
WINE,
CAN BE MADE IN
ONE DAY,
BY ONE MAN.

PRICE, COMPLETE, ONLY \$24.00.

FOR SALE BY

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

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HAY PRESSES.

The public are notified that they will be supplied with Hay Presses containing all the latest improvements, by direct application to

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 and 24 S. Calvert Street, Baltimore,
The only Hay Press manufacturers in the State.

DORSEY'S SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER, (THE GENUINE ARTICLE.)

THE OHIO BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER,
THE OHIO BUCKEYE JUNIOR MOWER,
The "Rockaway" Wheel Horse Rake,
(THE SIMPLEST AND EASIEST MANAGED.)

Grain Cradles, Revolving Horse Rakes, Scythes,
Sneaths, Hand Rakes, Forks, &c., &c.

The above celebrated machines, together with a full assortment of
Harvesting Tools, for sale by

RICHARD CROMWELL,
je-3t Nos. 46 and 48 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

COLLINS & CO'S CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS! SMITH'S PATENT.

In offering our Cast Steel Plows to farmers we wish to call attention to their advantages :

1st. It is the only Plow yet produced which will invariably scour in any soil.

2d. It is now a well established fact that it will *last from three to six times longer than any other Steel Plow.*

3d. It can easily be demonstrated that *it draws lighter than any other Plow cutting the same width and depth of furrow.*

4th. It will plow in the most perfect manner at any desired depth between three and twelve inches, which is a third larger range than is possessed by most other Plows, while in difficult soils none other can be run deeper than six or eight inches.

5th. The same Plow works perfectly not only in stubble and corn ground, but in timothy and clover sod.

6th. In every part it is made of the best material, and no pains are spared to produce a uniformly good and merchantable article.

It is no longer an experiment, having been fairly before the public five years, fully sustaining all and even more than has been claimed for it. Thousands of practical farmers testify to its advantages, and pronounce it cheaper than any other in the market.

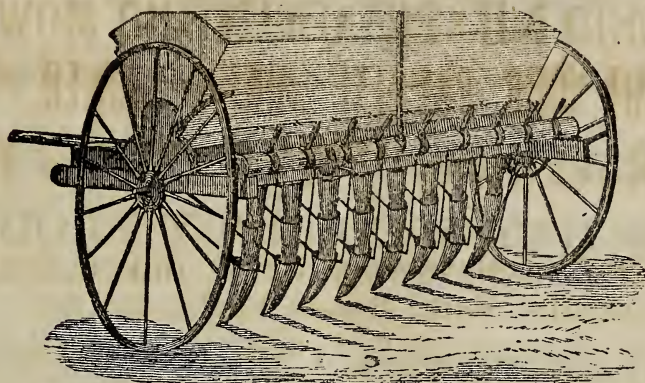
7th. A superior quality of steel, by a peculiar and difficult process, is cast in molds into the exact shape desired for the moldboards, shares and land sides, giving the parts most exposed to wear any desired thickness. The parts are then highly tempered ground and polished. Their extreme hardness and smoothness, added to their admirable form give them great durability and lightness of draft, and enables them to scour in soil where no other Plow will.

R. CROMWELL, Sole Agent,
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Greatly improved for the coming season, yet greatly
Reduced in Price.

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S

WORLD RENOWNED PREMIUM



IRON CYLINDER GRAIN DRILL,

With the Improved Guano Attachment & Grass Seed Sower.

It will sow **Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, &c.**, in any given quantity, from 4 to 16 pecks to the acre.

It will sow **Guano** and other Fertilizers, the desired quantity being regulated with perfect accuracy.

It will sow **Corn or Beans in Drills**, by simply shutting off the feed to as many tubes as you like.

It also sows **Grass and Clover Seed**.

Thus you have in the Bickford & Huffman Drill a machine to sow any of your grain with greater regularity, guano and other fertilizers more perfectly and economically, and grass and clover seed broadcast behind the Drill, after the work of sowing and manuring is performed, more evenly than can be done by hand, and all with one man and team—and it is made a perfect broadcasting machine for either guano or grain, or both, by simply removing the tubes.

PRICES—Delivered on Boats or Cars in Baltimore.

7 Tube Grain Drill, with Guano Attachment,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$120 00
8 " " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125 00
9 " " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130 00
Grass Seed Attachment,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 00

A full supply of Repairing parts always on hand and Repairing promptly and efficiently executed.

W. L. BUCKINGHAM, General Agent,

59½ SOUTH CHARLES STREET,

Between Pratt and Lombard Streets,

BALTIMORE, MD.

NORRIS & PUSEY,
DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY,
GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, HAY & COUNTRY PRODUCE,
141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Would call the attention of their friends and customers to their large and general stock of Goods, comprising nearly every article of utility wanted by the Farmer and Gardener. We will name a few of the most prominent, viz:

WESTINGHOUSE HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS & CLEANERS;

The Celebrated TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWERS, and a variety of PLAIN THRESHING MACHINES.

Clover Hullers and Cleaners—Corn Shellers of the various sizes for Hand and Horse Power—ROCKAWAY & VAN WICKLE
WHEAT FANS—

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN DRILLS,
Woods' Unrivalled Self-Raking Reaping Machines and
Wood's World Renowned Mowing Machines,
Harrison's French Burr Plantation Corn and Wheat Mills, of which there are none better—*PLOWS*, Plow Castings, Harrows, and Cultivators, of every description—Horse Wheel Rakes, Revolving Horse Rakes, Guanos and every description of Harvesting Tools. Agricultural Hardware of all kinds, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Agricultural Boilers, &c.—**Washing Machines & Clothes Wringers.**
Churns of various kinds—very superior Grindstones—Canal, Garden, Stone and Coal Barrows.

We would call special attention to our stock of Superior

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,
of our own importation and of American growth.

Catalogues furnished upon application. We tender thanks to our old patrons and respectfully solicit a trial of new ones.

NORRIS & PUSEY,

141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Factories, Planing Mill, Foundry and Lumber Yard,
NORTH DUKE STREET, NEAR THE DEPOT,

YORK, Pennsylvania.

A. B. FARQUHAR, Manager & Proprietor.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT

Is one of the largest in the country, and is supplied with Steam Power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most improved MACHINERY, TOOLS, PATTERNS, FOUNDRY, and LUMBER YARD. With these advantages for manufacturing and supplying Farmers and Dealers, I respectfully solicit their orders, confident of giving perfect satisfaction. I would respectfully call the attention of the public to my

Polished Steel Plows, Cultivators, Pelton Triple geared Horse Powers, Reapers and Mowers, Threshers & Cleaners, Spring Tooth Horse Rakes, &c., &c.

PLOWS.

I am manufacturing a very superior article of Steel Plow (both right and left hand,) called the "*AMERICAN CLIPPER*," to which I would call the attention of farmers, as the Steel Plow is destined eventually to supersede the Cast Plow, as certainly as did the Steel Hoe the Cast Hoe. Among the many advantages of this Plow are the following: Being of Polished Steel it cleans itself perfectly in all kinds of soil, and lays the furrow beautifully.—Is provided with Patent Wrought or Malleable Iron Clevis, is more easily adjusted, runs more evenly, and does the same amount of work with far less worry to man and beast. This Plow has taken the First Premium at the last four successive Fairs of the State of New York, the last National Exhibition at Richmond, Va., and at our last County Fairs.—Farmers will find it to their advantage to order one as a sample, and thus can then judge for themselves as to its merits. I dwell particularly upon the plow as it is the King of Implements, and farmers cannot be too particular to select the best.

CULTIVATORS,

Made of the best white oak, with 5 or 6 polished steel Plain or Reversible Teeth. It is adjustable to any required width and depth, and the teeth being like the plow, of polished steel, clean themselves

readily and cut the weeds and briars instead of passing over them. It is much more satisfactory, and, because more durable, cheaper than the old style.

Special attention paid to supplying the trade with every variety of STEEL WORK—Cultivator Teeth, Plow Molds, &c. &c.

Threshing and Separating MACHINES

For Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain, at one operation.

This machine has been in use for about 10 years, some of them having threshed more than a hundred thousand bushels grain, and owing to its strength, simplicity and completeness of its operations, is *universally acknowledged to be the Best in Use*. It is the only machine that bags the grain clean enough for market. Being provided with a self-regulating blast and other improvements for saving all the grain, it will pay for itself, over any other Separator, in a few years.

HORSE POWERS.

I am manufacturing the celebrated PELTON TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER of all sizes, 3 to 10 horse. The Castings are made in my own Foundry, of the very best Iron, and I will warrant this Power to run easier and bear double the strain of any other in use.

PLOW HANDLES.

Having an Improved Blanchard Lathe and other machinery for manufacturing Plow Handles on a large scale I can supply the trade with all varieties of No. 1 Plow Handles at the shortest notice.

The Union Steam Fan Blower.

One of the greatest inventions of the age. It creates a great draft, besides saving 25 per cent. of fuel. Works independent of the engine, requires but a few feet of small steam pipe to make the attachment, and is too simple to get out of order.—For further particulars please send for Circular.

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Address

A. B. FARQUHAR, Penna. Agr'l Works, York, Pa.

BERGER & BURTZ'S
EXCELSIOR
Super Phosphate of Lime,
and BERGER & BURTZ'S
AMMONIATED
Super Phosphate of Lime.

READ THE CERTIFICATE OF Dr. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 108 Arch St. }
Philadelphia, April 10th, 1866. }

During the last five years I have been in frequent consultation with Mr. Geo. M. Woodward, manufacturer of Messrs. Berger & Burtz's Artificial Manures, in regard to the preparation of their Super Phosphate of Lime, etc. The materials used in their fertilizers, are in all cases subjected to my examination and analysis before purchase. Being fully acquainted with their formula and methods of manufacture, I can assure those interested in the purchase and sale of fertilizers, that their "Excelsior" and "Ammoniated" Super Phosphate of Lime, are of such a character as must render them of great value to the farmer, and place them amongst the best fertilizers now in the market.

F. A. GENTH.

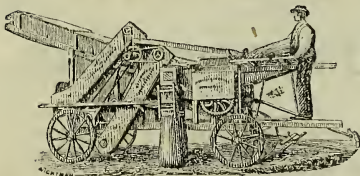
We claim not only immediate and energetic action upon the crop directly manured, but for several years the good effects will be seen on the grass and other after crops.

R. J. RUTH & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

jj-6t

Pitts ^O _R Buffalo Threshing Machine

Is Unquestionably the BEST, and Takes the Lead.




It is without a Rival, for Strength, Durability and Elegance. In operation it is vastly superior, and is the Fastest Combined Thresher and Cleaner in the world.

Sizes—24 inch, 28 inch, 32 inch, and 36 inch Cylinders.

THE PITTS PATENT

Double Pinion Horse Power,

All know to be the best for working the Pitts Thresher. For Four, Eight and Ten Horses. No other Power can compare

with this.  Castings and Parts of these machines constantly on hand.

We are also prepared to furnish all descriptions of Improved Agricultural Implements and Machinery—some of which we name, as follows:

Hubbard's Combined Reaper and Mower, with all the latest Improvements, for the harvest of 1866. It is a perfect machine—Light Draft—Folding Bar—Two Wheels—warranted to cut in any Grass or Grain, wet or dry—Steel Finger Bar—Steel Cutter Bar—Steel Faced Guards—in short, one of the most successful machines ever introduced. Also, Hubbard's Self-Raking Reaper, exclusively for cutting grain. From 5 to 6 feet cut.

Linton's Iron Geared Machines, with Thrashers and Straw Carriers.

Linton's Corn Meal and Chopping Mill—Indispensable to the farmer.

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

Trimmer's Smut Machines—has given the greatest satisfaction; together with a large assortment of Plows and Plow Castings, Harrows, Cultivators, Wheat Fans, Wheel Horse Rakes, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Cider Mills—in short, everything required by the farmer, all of which we offer on the most reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

LINTON & LAMOTT,

151 N. High St., Baltimore, Md.—and Winchester, Va.

ap-6t

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

"EXCELSIOR."

Containing } AMMONIA, 6 per cent.
 } PHOSPHATE OF LIME, 57 per cent.

Composed of *Seven Hundred Pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Guano* and *Thirteen Hundred Pounds of Bones*, dissolved in *Sulphuric Acid*, forming the most universal *Crop Grower* and concentrated durable Fertilizer ever offered to *Agriculturists*, combining all the stimulating properties of the *Peruvian Guano*, and the ever durable fertilizing qualities of *Bones*. Adapted for all soils and crops, and in *fine dry powder* for sowing or drilling with the seed.

The most prominent farmers of Maryland and Virginia after 6 years experience with **EXCELSIOR**, pronounce an application of 100 lbs. to the acre equal to from 200 to 300 lbs. of any other fertilizer for sale in this market.

Uniformity of quality guaranteed by the manufacturer.

Price—\$80 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt street.

E. FRANK COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Manufactured expressly for our sales, containing nearly *three per cent. of Ammonia*, in fine dry powder, for drilling. The past two years' experience of its application on Wheat and Corn, has proved its superiority to all Super Phosphates in the growth of the crop and the improvement of the soil.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

SUPER PHOSPHATE, (DISSOLVED BONES,)

Of our own manufacture, containing 15 per cent. of Soluble Phosphoric Acid. Warranted equal to any ever sold in this market. For sale in bulk or barrels.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

1500 TONS MEXICAN GUANO.

"A A" MEXICAN GUANO.

"A" MEXICAN GUANO.

"B" do do

"C" do do

In bulk or barrels.

For sale by

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Composed of *Bones*, dissolved in *Sulphuric Acid* and *No. 1 Peruvian Guano*. Containing nearly 3 per cent. of *Ammonia*. Unequalled for the growth of *Wheat*, *Corn*, *Cotton*, &c., and permanently improving the soil, in *fine dry powder* for drilling.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

TO COTTON AND TOBACCO PLANTERS.

J. J. Turner & Co's "EXCELSIOR" is superior to *Peruvian Guano* pound for pound in the growth of *Cotton* and *Tobacco*. One trial is sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The *Cotton Planters* of *Georgia* and the *Tobacco Planters* of *Maryland* use "*Excelsior*" exclusively, Price—\$80 per Ton.

Manufactured by

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

TURNIP SEEDS.

WE DESIRE TO REMIND

DEALERS IN SEEDS

Of the near approach of the season for sowing Turnip and Ruta Baga. We shall be able to offer a large supply of all the approved varieties, and let it be observed,

EVERY GRAIN THE PRODUCT OF BLOOMSDALE,

We have not in store, and shall not have an ounce of imported seed.

OUR TURNIP SEED CIRCULAR

With particulars of interest to those who deal in

SEEDS,

Issued May 25th, will be mailed to all dealers who apply.

Planters, Farmers and Private Families Generally,

Are invited to supply themselves at the stores of our wholesale customers. When their residence is remote from such, supplies may be had by Mail or Express.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON,

Nos. 21 and 23 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our **Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE**, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precaution in ordering

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced the vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF Heptatis or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache.

In offering to the public Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL, as a remedy for *Liver and Bilious Complaints*, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of *Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of all kinds*, throughout the United States, and peculiarly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided, that would not in the least impair the constitution and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the true character of McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, there can be no doubt. The testimony we lay before you, and the great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish, that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day,) as universal cure-alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

The Liver is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the stomach, bowels, brains, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health.—When the Liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms, of a most doubtful character, that it misleads more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection which exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which I am persuaded it exercises over the passions of mankind, convince me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, or become what fools terms hypochondriacs, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the Liver. I have long been convinced that more than one-half of the complaints which occur in

this country, are to be considered as having their seat in a diseased state of the liver. I will enumerate some of them. Indigestion, Stoppage of the Menses, Deranged state of the Bowels, Irritable and Vindictive Feelings and Passions, from trifling and inadequate causes, of which we afterwards feel ashamed; last, though not least, more than three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased liver. This is truly a frightful catalogue.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having felt undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occurred when few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

Ague and Fever.—DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS in cases of Ague and Fever, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

Directions.—Take two or three pills going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more; but a slight breakfast should invariably follow their use. The Liver pills may be used where purging simply is necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none, and in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief in Sick Headache; also, in slight derangements of the Stomach.

PREPARED ONLY BY
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. VERMIFUGE AND LUNG SYRUP.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Office of General Agency of Soluble Pacific Guano Co.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., 71 South St., Baltimore, Gen'l Agts.

CORRESPONDENCE ON PACIFIC GUANO.

We invite attention to the following correspondence from farmers of Maryland, and other States, who have used Pacific Guano.

Their testimony as to its effects is disinterested and reliable, and they are gentlemen well known in their localities: hence, what is here written must be accepted as the result of experience. The reader must be struck with the concurrent testimony of so many parties extending over so great an extent of country. From this correspondence, it must be conceded that no fact could be more thoroughly attested by human testimony, than that *Soluble Pacific Guano* is the most *effective* and *economical* fertilizer now offered to the farmers of the country.

We ask especial attention to the letter from Mr. Wm. S. Price, of Queen Ann's County, Md., in which the economy of *Pacific Guano* is so manifestly exhibited. From the testimony of Mr. Price, it is shown that one ton of *Pacific Guano* has the actual value of *one and a half* tons of "genuine Super Phosphate" of Lime, while it sold last season at a price only five dollars in advance, when its actual value exceeds \$30 more.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

KENT ISLAND, QUEEN ANN'S Co., Md., }
June 14th, 1866:

Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.—Upon your recommendation I bought from you, last fall, five tons Soluble Pacific Guano at \$65 per ton. I bought, also, one-half ton M * * P * * Genuine Super Phosphate of Lime at \$60 per ton, which latter article I had used before with satisfaction, and regarded it the best Super Phosphate I had used. You assured me that 200 lbs. *Pacific Guano* per acre, would give me as good results as 300 lbs. of M * * P * *, and upon your assurance I made a fair test in that proportion. The application of 200 lbs. Pacific cost me \$6.50 per acre. The application of 300 lbs M * * P * * cost me \$9.00 per acre. At no period of the growth of the crop have I been able to discover the least difference in the appearance of the wheat where I applied 300 lbs. M * * P * *, costing me \$9.00, and where I applied 200 lbs. Pacific Guano, costing me \$6.50. My crop will be ready for harvest in two weeks; and I am now able to give you this information. After this result it is unnecessary for me to express any further opinion of the value of Pacific Guano. It is certainly the best and most economical fertilizer I have ever used, and I would prefer it to Peruvian Guano at the same cost. You have my permission to publish this letter if you so desire.

WM. S. PRICE.

PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VA., July 3, 1866.

I hereby state that I bought from Grasty & Rison, Danville, Virginia, this spring, a lot of Pacific Guano, which I applied on land intended for tobacco—using 150 pounds to the acre—alongside of the same quantity of Peruvian Guano, both applied to land of equal quality, in the same way and at the same time; that I cannot now see any difference in the appearance of the tobacco, all growing off finely and promising well; and that I had as soon have the *Pacific* as the *Peruvian Guano*. JOSEPH S. LEWIS.

CATONSVILLE, Baltimore County, }
June 26th, 1866. }

Messrs. J. S. Reese & Co.—I was induced by your recommendation to use Pacific Guano last fall, on buckwheat and rye. I have used it this spring on corn, potatoes and oats.

I have used M * * P * *, and nearly all other Super Phosphates, but find the effects of Pacific Guano very far superior. It is by far the best fertilizer I have ever used. I prefer it to *Peruvian Guano* at same cost per ton.

Where Pacific Guano is used, the difference is manifest not only in the larger growth and vigor of the plant, but also in the fine healthy color. Its effects are truly remarkable.

WM. PRICE.

SNOW HILL, June 20th, 1866.

Messrs John S. Reese & Co.—I used Pacific Guano, side by side with Peruvian on my wheat, and take great pleasure in informing you of the result. I weighed \$140 worth of each, and applied it on two breadths of land exactly equal in size, the difference is decidedly in favor of the Pacific, the plants are at least *one third thicker*, the heads larger, and the grain better in quality. I am thoroughly convinced that it is the best and cheapest fertilizer in use, and shall continue to use it in preference to any other now in the market.

Yours, &.,

EDWARD A. RICHARDSON.

SNOW HILL, June 20th, 1866.

Messrs John S. Reese & Co.—I used Pacific Guano, along side of one of the most popular Phosphates now in the market, and take great pleasure in informing you of the result. The crops produced from it are far greater in quantity and better in quality, and at a less cost than that of the Phosphates. The wheat, where I used Pacific, started earlier, and was therefore better prepared to stand the winter. I applied fully *one third more* of the Phosphate than Pacific. I have been in the habit of using Peruvian Guano, but shall use Pacific in future. I consider it equally as cheap, even at the same price. It is certainly far ahead of any of the Phosphates now in use, at double the present price per ton, for either wheat or corn. I shall continue to use it myself, and take great pleasure in recommending it to others.

Yours, &., ISAAC CONNOR.

SNOW HILL, June 21st, 1866.

Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.—I tried Pacific Guano, side by side with Reese's Manipulated, in equal quantities, and to my surprise, the Pacific was far ahead of the Manipulated. I have been in the habit of using Reese's Manipulated Guano on my wheat for several years, and considered it the best fertilizer in the market, but, to my surprise, the wheat, where I used Pacific, is better in quality and greater in quantity. I think the yield will be at least one-third greater. I have every confidence in it, and believe it is the best fertilizer now in use.—It is so well known in my neighborhood that it needs no recommendation.

Yours, &.,

ju-ly

JNO. B. TIMMONS.